The New-York Times.

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EUROPEAN NEWS.

Advices of Oct. 3 by Ocean Telegraph.

Interesting Correspondence from England and Germany.

The Aristocratic Institutions of England.

The Purchase of Seats in Parliament and Promotion in the Army.

Gov. Eyre's Literary Foes and Champions.

The Political Situation in Germany.

Gossip About the Young King of Bavaria.

A Romantic and Eccentric Sprig of Royalty.

Terrible Destitution in South Germany.

BY OCEAN TELEGRAPH.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The market for Cotton is firm. Middling Uplands are quoted at 15d. The sales to-day aggregate 16,000 bales.

London Money Market.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Money market is quiet. Consols for money, 89¼.

American Securities.

LONDON, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The following are the quotations of American Securities:

Erie shares	52¼
Illinois Central shares	78
United States Five-twenties	70¼

ENGLAND.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

British Aristocratic Institutions—A Real Aristocracy—Corruption in Water and Politics—The Rule of Caste—British Reformers—Wales to the Rescue—The Eyre Controversy—How England Governs in India.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 18, 1866.

The leading journal of Europe asserts that your correspondent "has made himself conspicuous heretofore by his hatred and abuse of 'British aristocratic institutions.'" I am not conscious of having used such a phrase seriously, nor am I very clear as to its meaning. I have written pretty freely of all the institutions that have come under my notice, aristocratic or democratic, and, so far as I have been able, truthfully. I have said that the pretence of popular representation in England was a huge farce, and that a large portion of the members of the House of Commons obtained their seats by influence or corruption. A Royal Commission is now filling the pages of the leading journal with evidences of a wider and deeper corruption than I had thought possible. I have from time to time described the condition of the poor in England, and their treatment in the asylums and hospitals intended for their relief. The revelations of the past six months, not in remote districts, but in the heart of the metropolis, show that their condition has been horrible beyond all that I could imagine. I have alluded to the ignorance, drunkenness, and immorality into which the rich, the powerful, the intelligent and religious classes of England—the aristocracy if you please—have allowed great masses of their countrymen to sink without any genuine effort to save them; but I have never had the power to convey to my readers any but the brightest shades of the terrible picture. I believe in a true aristocracy—an aristocracy of birth, blood, breeding, education, position, leadership, and all kinds of heroism and beneficence. It seems to me as necessary to a State as officers to an army, as a leader to an orchestra, as a head to every body. But I believe also in the responsibility of power, the duties of rank, the obligations which belong to wealth and position. What I find fault with in England is not that men are born to wealth and station, or rise to them, but that having them, they do not perform the duties which belong to them. If the powerful governing classes in England had done their duty, say only for the last fifty years, there need not have been an ignorant or miserable man in England now, where there are hundreds. Had the Government performed its proper functions, great bodies of people would not be living and dying in crowded and filthy habitations, which would disgrace savages, with minds and morals corresponding to their physical conditions. It is a shameful thing that the titled and untitled millionaires of England, its great proprietors and its Legislature should have left it to an American merchant to provide decent and healthful dwellings for the poor of London. And if I wished to show a stranger what I considered more than all else disgraceful to "British aristocratic institutions," and what would be most likely to excite his hatred and bring out his abuse of them, I should need only to lead him a short distance—from Bethnal Green to Belgravia. My quarrel is not with a Government, but a no-government; not with leaders, but with pretenders and shams; not with an aristocracy, but with those who have kept the privileges of rank and declined its duties.

ARISTOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS.

England, as it seems to me, has fallen under the blight of an inhuman and anti-Christian theory of government and of life. It is the theory of idleness, self-indulgence, and of letting alone. Inquire of this English Cain, and his ready answer is, "Am I my brother's keeper?" He has no scruple in taking the earnings of a thousand laborers, the price of their daily toil, and throwing it into the sea. He pays money enough for a race-horse to carry comfort to a thousand cottages. The cost of his dog kennel would educate a whole parish. And this selfishness and *laisser-faire* is justified by theories against all the facts which shock the observer, and which are appealing to those who still have some faith in the precepts of religion and the demands of humanity.

One of the "British aristocratic institutions" which I hate, and would abuse if it would do any good, is that of draining the sewage of large towns into the rivers, and then pumping up the water to be drunk by the inhabitants. On tidal rivers the towns have the privilege of drinking their own sewage; in other cases they only consume the sewage of the towns above them, passing their own to those below. London takes part of its water from the Thames, which drains the towns and manufactories of Central England, and part from some smaller streams on the north, not so heavily loaded. The supply is small—six days in the week your tank is filled, and you go without on Sunday, on which day there is also a partial stoppage of gin and beer. The gin and beer shops open at 1 o'clock on Sunday, and again at 5; but there is no supply of sewage and water. The stock of the water companies is largely owned by the brewers and distillers, and they have an interest in furnishing a short supply and a bad quality. Of course a Londoner never drinks water, if he can help it. He takes brandy neat. He drowns his thirst in beer. As boiling is supposed to cook a portion at least of the animalcule, germs, or spores in the water, it is used with tea and coffee. There are projects for cleansing the rivers, and an act of Parliament was passed the last session; but as the matter of sewage is everybody's business, I have no idea that it will be effectual. Manchester and Glasgow have pure soft water—London can have it in ten years or so, and at a cost of a hundred millions of dollars, by bringing it from Wales or Westmoreland, but that is a long way off, both in time and distance. London, in our day, will neither have pure air nor pure water. The people will not burn their smoke and they will drink their sewage.

BUYING SEATS IN PARLIAMENT.

The system of buying seats in the House of Commons, the details of which are now being laid before the public by a Royal Commission, is not peculiar to that branch of the Government. While the member of the lower House pays his twenty or thirty thousand dollars, in sums of twenty-five to a hundred or even three hundred dollars each for the votes necessary to elect him, there is no doubt that not a few benches in the House of Lords, have been purchased, not always in so direct a way, by those who now sit in them, or by those from whom they have been inherited. A peerage has had, if it have not still, its money value. In the army it is notorious that commissions are bought and sold, and that without money, advancement is almost impossible. Officers of the grade of Colonel have paid $100,000 for their promotion; and as no officer below the grade of Colonel can aspire to the Order of the Bath, he really pays his money to be eligible to that honor. As to the Church, the sale of livings, advowsons, &c., is a regular business, advertised in the newspapers with coals and candles. I should say that a clever man might buy into a Bishopric. Businesses of all kinds are for sale; and a doctor pays as regular a price for the privilege of physicking a district as the clergyman does for preaching to it. You can buy a chapel and live on the pew-rents and collections, just as you buy the lease, stock and good will of a beer-shop. I read among the advertisements offers of douceurs of fifty or a hundred pounds for appointments. The highest reputation for philanthropy can be had by the investment of a certain number of guineas on fashionable subscription lists, and a millionaire can safely go in for a statue. It is not that every man has his price, but it is the fact that in a commercial country—"a nation of shopkeepers"—things are constantly tending to a money valuation, so that husbands and wives become at least a matter of traffic, and "Has she married well?" is a question best answered by the husband's banker. Satan may cast out Satan, but I doubt if the British Parliament will put an end to political corruption. It takes five almighty dollars to make one almighty pound sterling.

THE REFORM QUESTIONS.

Reform meetings continue to be held in the large towns, well attended in regard to numbers, but as a rule, according to American ideas of popular meetings, strangely deficient in sense and intelligence. I am sure I have no prejudices *against* popular rights, but what can be said of such proceedings as the following at a crowded meeting in the Derby Corn Exchange, at which the popular leaders, Mr. EDWIN BEALES and Mr. ERNEST JONES were the prominent speakers. One of the resolutions was the following:

> "That the present Ministry, who have thrust themselves into office unsanctioned by the country—who have unconstitutionally endeavored to suppress the meeting of the people in favor of Reform—are unworthy of public confidence, and cannot be expected to carry on the Government according to the wishes and interests of the community at large."

This was supported by Mr. BEALES and passed unanimously; yet, Mr. BEALES, and every intelligent man in England knows that the present Ministry did not thrust itself into office, and that it has not, either unconstitutionally or in any way, endeavored to suppress the meetings of the people in favor of reform. The resolution contains two stupid falsehoods. Can it be expected that people who swallow such stuff when agitating for the suffrage will know how to make a good use of it when it is obtained? Is it not clear to the meanest capacity that he who elects a legislator should be as well qualified to chose a law-maker, as the object of his choice should be to perform the work for which he is chosen? Think of giving a share in the Government to men who can be humbugged by such blatherskites as EDWIN BEALES and ERNEST JONES.

THE WELSH FESTIVAL.

I have, as you may have observed, a modest fondness for quotations. Other men's words seem better than my own. Thus, I quote the London *Times*, *Pall Mall Gazette* and other high-class newspapers; thus, I give you to-day some of the ponderous verbal boulders of the great granitic CARLYLE. I am tempted also with a sentence or two of our *geist*-loving MATTHEW ARNOLD, who has written a letter to the Welshmen gathered at their annual festival. Mr. ARNOLD says:

> "When I see the enthusiasm these Eisteddfodau can awaken in your whole people, and then think of the tastes, the literature, the amusements of our own lower and middle class, I am filled with admiration for you. It is a consoling thought, and one which history allows us to entertain, that races disinherited of political success may yet leave their mark on the world's progress, and contribute powerfully to the civilization of mankind. We in England have now come to that point when the continued advance and greatness of our nation is threatened by one cause, and one cause above all. Far more than by the helplessness of an aristocracy whose day is fast coming to an end, far more than by the rawness of a lower class whose day is only just beginning, we are imperiled by what I call the 'Philistinism' of our middle class. On the side of beauty and taste, vulgarity; on the side of morals and feeling, coarseness; on the side of mind and spirit, unintelligence—this is Philistinism. Now, then, is the moment for the greater delicacy and spirituality of the Celtic peoples who are blended with us, if it be but wisely directed, to make itself felt, prized and honored."

This, be it noted, is an Englishman's account of England. A helpless aristocracy—an undeveloped, raw, ignorant populace, and a vulgar, coarse and unintelligent middle class—that is England, pictured by MATTHEW ARNOLD. As I cannot hope to improve it, I will let it stand; but how the Welshmen are to mend the matter, or help the aristocracy to more force, the democracy to more culture, or the middle classes to more taste, refinement and *geist*, by writing Welsh books and singing Welsh songs, or even playing on Welsh harps, I do not see. If the Welsh are so superior to the English they will best benefit them by doing as the Irish and Scotch are doing—by scattering themselves over England, and giving the people the benefit of their good qualities in social intercourse and general miscegenation. Preserving the Welsh as a spoken language can do England no good, and cannot be of any essential benefit to the Welsh. The Irish and Scotch might as well cling to Celtic and Gaelic. London is well supplied with Welsh women. They are strong, hardy-looking people, and carry round milk with neck yokes, waddling as they go under a burden of twenty gallons or so, and with their broad, flat faces and formless costumes, looking not in the least like the milk-maids in our juvenile story books.

MR. CARLYLE AND GOV. EYRE.

Since Mr. CARLYLE has given his name and influence to the Eyre defence fund, he has been flooded with letters from strangers, and newspaper articles, which he cannot afford to read, much less answer; but he authorized the Secretary of the Fund Committee to publish his letter sent with his subscription. Gov. EYRE he holds to be "a just, humane, and valiant man, faithful to his trusts everywhere," and worthy of "honored thanks and wise imitation." He considers "his late services in Jamaica of incalculable value." The case was like that of "a fire in the ship's powder-room when the moments mean ages." "The English," he says, "were always opposed to seditions, and for putting them down promptly." The opposition to Gov. EYRE in England, led by Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. MILL, Mr. BUXTON, &c., comes, he thinks, from certain loose, superficial portions of "the body politic," mostly from the teeth outward—a great deal louder and not wiser than they used to be. He is "averse to running into public noises without call," but he gives "the whole weight of his conviction and good wishes" to those who protest against "a blind and disgraceful act of public injustice, and an egregious folly as well." Thus, England on this, as on other questions, ranges itself into two parties, diametrically opposed to each other, and each led by earnest and conscientious men. Why should honest and intelligent men differ so widely, in a matter which has been thoroughly investigated, and which ought to be well understood. Here, for example, are two committees, on each of which are some of the most distinguished men in England, one wishing to raise a statue to Gov. EYRE, and the other quite as earnest to furnish him with a gallows. That great thinker, CARLYLE, is pitted against that great authority, MILL. That brilliant writer, RUSKIN, puts lance in rest against that eloquent orator, BRIGHT. Rev. CHARLES KINGSLEY preaches from one pulpit against Rev. BAPTIST NOEL in another, and so it is all through. As a rule, the Conservatives support Gov. EYRE; but some of the most active of his friends are Liberals. So Churchmen would be found for and dissenters against him, in large proportions. As a rule, those who sympathized with the Confederate cause take the part of Gov. EYRE; while the Northern party in England condemns him—but there are exceptions to this, and the Abolition Party in England naturally follows its Anti-Slavery sympathies in both cases. After all, the differences in opinion on such subjects are not readily accounted for. I could never see the reason why two States, lying side by side, with similar populations and interests, or two counties of the same State, should, year after year, give large majorities to opposite political parties; but there are so many things of this sort I do not understand, that it is worth while mentioning one or two of them. In the good time coming, when there will be a science of politics, men will be able to vote as surely as they now do a sum by the rule of three. When the *Great Eastern* can pick up a telegraph cable from a depth of three miles in the middle of the Atlantic, some philosopher may hope ere long to grapple with a principle sunk deeper in the mud of ignorance, and more hopelessly concealed from the popular consciousness.

The excitement and controversy respecting Gov EYRE would quickly fade into oblivion if British philanthropists had as much liking for straight hair as they have for crooked—if they cared for Hindoos as they care for negroes. A British Governor in India has allowed a famine in three districts to carry off 1,200 persons a day. There was no necessity. There was money enough and food enough, and yet many thousands were left to starve. Here was no question of over-zeal, but of inhumanity, incapacity and neglect. It was murder by default—simply wholesale murder. A famine in one Province of a great Empire, with abounding revenues and vast wealth, a country into which Europe has of late been pouring a flood of gold, is just one of those calamities against which it is the duty of a Government to provide. England, in usurping the Government of India, assumed this and all other governmental responsibilities. The Hindoos in a famine-stricken district have as much right to the aid of the British Government as the operatives of Lancashire, yet this famine has been going on for months, the deaths reaching to 1,200 a day, large pits being dug to receive those found dead in the towns, while in the country they rotted by the wayside. No meetings have been held; there is no talk of hanging this Governor; he is not even burnt in effigy. Neither Mr. BRIGHT, Mr. BUXTON, nor even Mr. MILL, who has been connected with the Government of India, has said a word publicly for the poor, starving Hindoo.

MONADNOCK.

GERMANY.

OUR MUNICH CORRESPONDENCE.

The Present Situation in Germany—The Prussian Diet—New Prussia—Interesting Court Gossip—A Characteristic Speech.

MUNICH, Monday, Sept. 17, 1866.

THE GERMAN SITUATION.

Since the war ended events have wandered from that singleness of interest and of locality which marked the campaigns of arms; and it is not unlikely that the multitude of treaties and negotiations scattered over Germany may have somewhat distracted the attention of some. In this case a brief *résumé* of the present "lay" of affairs may be useful.

Everywhere one notices the prevailing tendency toward a new centralization. To begin with Austria, an event of noticeable importance is to be recorded in the assemblage of a political convention in Aussee, an obscure village in Styria, which has a partial, and only partial, resemblance to the late Philadelphia Convention. Like that, it sought to create a new party, or, rather, revive an old one; but, unlike that, it looks to a division of the nation. It was composed exclusively of Austrian Germans, and there were two remarkable facts connected with it—first, that it did not meet in Vienna; second, that no delegates were invited from Tyrol, which is good German, but as devoted to the Emperor as to the Pope. It was not a body of mean men, but of the principal politicians of German-Austria, and, though the Government organs in Vienna affect to laugh at them and call them "antediluvian specimens of parliamentary petrifaction," it is plain enough that they fear them, and are only whistling to keep up their courage. The guarded telegrams that are allowed to be sent from Vienna give us sufficient insight into its proceedings: "They have decided to organize a close political party, and, as the only solution of the constitutional question, to promote a dualism regulated by the circumstances of the nation." These words are of ominous import for Austria; they mean an ultimate split in the Empire. The Austrian situation is just this: There are two great prevailing elements in the Empire, Hungarian and German; the Hungarians have always been impatient of the supremacy of German influence, and, now that Austria is cast loose, they are making a determined effort to give Hungary the supremacy. So long as Austria was a part of Germany, the Germans were at ease, but now that they are separated from the Fatherland, they are anxious to get back, and see no other way but to secede from Austria, which they have now a double interest in accomplishing. Hence they support the Hungarian movement and advocate "dualism," a system which the Emperors have ever abhorred as threatening the integrity of the Empire. But they must go cautiously to work, hence they meet in a small village remote from Vienna, and decide to organize a "close party," which will be probably, nothing more than a secret league, working for the division of Austria.

But even in Vienna itself a few have dared to organize themselves to the same end, and under the specious name of "German-Federal Progressive Party," to work for "the political equalization of all nationalities, the abolition of all supremacy of one race over the other, &c." These, too, the Imperial organs greet with scoffing but not unmixed with trembling. These were earlier in the field, and will doubtless fall into line with the Convention of Aussee.

The rent in the Empire is daily widening. Beginning with the races themselves, it speedily drew a line through the Ministry, and has now divided the Press of Vienna. Formerly, whatever might be the differences of political opinion, they were all Austrian, but already they begin to take sides as Austrian and German. A few nights ago the editors and proprietors of the *Neue Freie Presse*, which has, since the Peace of Prague, come out fearlessly as the advocate of the German nationality, had a reunion, to which were invited the members of the Press who were of like opinion with themselves, and the festivities continued till 5 o'clock in the morning. There were upward of forty-five persons present, speeches were made, toasts drank and responded to; but what did they toast as the Fatherland? Not Austria, but Germany. This marks the beginning of a new era; formerly the Austrians were quite indifferent as to their German privileges, but, now that they have lost them, they find their worth.

SOUTH GERMANY.

Here in South Germany the current is steadily setting toward Prussia. It is announced on pretty good authority that the War Ministers of Bavaria and Wurtemburg already have under favorable consideration a plan to change their present military systems, and shape them after the Prussian system, now so famous, consisting of a regular army, reserve and militia. Baden already has the Prussian system.

Opinions also are swaying northward. Even the great *Allgemeine Zeitung* put such words as follow in its leading columns—words of wisdom and returning reason: "We find that Providence with wise hand, even though through incomprehensible means, is leading Germany to higher destiny. The nation will soon attain an assured unity, and freedom will follow in its track. Let no one suffer himself to be led astray by the imaginary danger of a 'Germany in fragments,' which selfish politicians are harping upon, for it forms only the portal to complete national unity and power." Wiser words have not been uttered in South Germany for months.

THE PRUSSIAN DIET.

In Prussia the long warfare between Government and Parliament has been ended, and they have been reconciled by an almost unanimous passage of the Indemnity Bill.

None but a few senseless Radicals like Dr. JOHANN JACOBY and KANGIESSER, together with a handful of incurable Catholics and Poles, continue to wage a useless and suicidal war upon the King, because he is doing by force what never could otherwise be done, to wit: make Germany great and respectable and prosperous through unity, which is strength.

The bill to create the North Bund has been amended in several particulars, the most important of which is that all the allies are included, instead of Prussia alone, as in the King's draft of it, and freedom of speech will be insisted on. In this shape it will probably soon pass. That will bring into existence a bund Congress of 291 members, of whom 193 will represent the original Prussia, 42 the newly annexed provinces, and 56 the remainder of the States north of the Maine. Although the minimum population to be represented by a member is set by the bill at fifty thousand, yet Lippe-Schaumburg, with only thirty-two thousand, will send her delegate, while the two Reuss principalities will unite in sending a delegate, though their united population is one hundred and ten thousand; at least, that is the published programme.

When and where this Congress will meet is not determined, though probably Berlin will be the present locality. What the relation of the allies will be to Prussia may be judged from the fact that they are compelled to pay her a proportionate share of the indemnity for war expenses, just the same as those whose troops fought against her. This will probably be regulated by the amount of service which they rendered her, as some of them, Brunswick for example, did not get their troops in readiness till all the fighting was done. These will have to bear heavier burdens than the others.

NEW PRUSSIA.

It may be of interest to give here the relative proportions of the new Prussia and the new North Bund. Prussia had before the war 5,058 square miles (a German mile is 4¾ American miles) of territory, and 19,552,139 inhabitants. Hanover, Hesse, Nassau, Frankfort, and the slices from Hesse-Darmstadt, add 979 square miles and 3,288,046 inhabitants, giving Prussia (exclusive of Schleswig and Holstein, not yet annexed) 6,037 square miles and 22,540,185 inhabitants. This is a little more than the combined territory of Virginia and Ohio. The Bund States (exclusive of Prussia) will be twenty-six in number, with an extent of about 33,000 (English) square miles, and a population of 5,400,000.

Prussia has concluded treaties of peace with Austria, Bavaria, Wurtemburg and Baden, and treaties of alliance with twenty-three small States. Saxony and Saxe-Meiningen have not yet concluded treaties, and the diplomats have much trouble with them. In Saxony, Prussia demands the possession of Konigstein, the Gibraltar of Saxony, and the right to garrison all the great cities, particularly Dresden, with her troops, together with the military and diplomatic supremacy—the army to swear an oath of allegiance to the King of Prussia himself. These terms she will probably exact, despite the intervention of France and England. In Saxe-Meiningen, the trouble is that the King is an inveterate Prussian-hater, and the only solution seems to be that he must resign in favor of his son.

COURT GOSSIP.

The young King of Bavaria makes sad work of kingcraft. He has a far greater relish for the piano than for parades, and is much better acquainted with SCHILLER than with JOMINI. He is enthusiastic, romantic and imaginative, hates business intensely, and is totally unable to understand why the people of Germany should disturb him in his chess or in his waltzes with wars and rumors of wars, and is blissfully unconscious that Europe has this Summer been employed with great historical events. He lacks only one year of his legal majority, but he lacks a decade of the sobriety that befits royalty.

He has a romantic Summer palace in the mountains south of Munich, and he flits to and fro with such readiness that his grave Ministers are greatly distressed in their efforts to keep track of him. The other day the Chambers had finished their business, had signed the little document which transferred to Prussia thirty millions of good silver, and were anxious to adjourn, (they cannot adjourn without an order from the King,) very impatient, indeed, but no King could be found to sign the rescript. What to do? They had assembled that afternoon with a determination that they would make that their last sitting, and so the debate dragged heavily along on all sorts of subjects, while they were momentarily expecting Baron VON DER PFORDTEN with the rescript to dismiss them. At last he came in, somewhat excited, and said, that as the necessary document had not yet arrived from the palace, he would take the liberty to adjourn them. The King had only the day before gone southward, and when they telegraphed to him he was out rambling in the mountains, nobody knew where, and the Chambers had to adjourn without him. He is said to have a poetical and romantic friend, a subject, whom he cannot otherwise meet, and he takes this clandestine method of enjoying his society. The citizens of Munich regard his eccentricities with the same kind of anxiety that a nurse might watch the movements of a two-year old child; the people have a stereotyped phrase which is as common as the weather: "Has His Majesty gone on another flirt (ausflug)?"

When his Chambers met he would not write them an address, so Baron VON DER PFORDTEN and the other Ministers united in a "letter to the Chambers," in which they presented the matters necessary to be considered.

Even when, last Thursday, a solemn mass was to be said for the souls of those who have perished in the war, and it was eminently necessary for royalty to be present, the King telegraphed down from the mountains that he could not arrive in time, and deputed Prince ADELBERT to take his place. Last Saturday, however, they succeeded in getting him home to celebrate the birth-day of his mother, on which occasion the King and Queen of Greece were here, beside several other members of the royal family, and all met around the family table. That evening, though, the King was off again, and next day VON DER PFORDTEN was compelled to go up there to bring the concluding arrangements of the Prussian treaty to His Majesty's notice.

A CHARACTERISTIC SPEECH.

When the treaty with Prussia came before the Chambers to be ratified, there was only one man that voted against it—Dr. RULAND. The Doctor is a short, stout, rosy-faced German, wearing green spectacles and an immense choker of black silk, and on giving his vote he made the following passionate speech:

> "I protest, that with the fullest understanding of it, I must say no to this question. My heart bleeds as I see law and royalty in Germany in their death-struggles. I can't vote for it, though I am from a portion of the country that has suffered misery, and still does, in such sort and manner as it did not even when the French overran us. It is a singular fact that it is to-day just seventy years since Franconia poured out the first blood of its citizens for liberty.
>
> I cannot vote for it, though I represent a section whose soil is soaked with the blood—I say it fearlessly that cries to heaven for vengeance. I am not afraid to tell you what I wished. It was that the foreign (Prussian he meant) hirelings had spread all over Germany, then would the morning of liberty have come.
>
> Be assured, that in a land where the dynasty is still fresh and noble, such things are endured only to a certain point, beyond which it does not go. To many this may appear senseless, and foolish as the voice of a fool; but I tell you it is the voice of wisdom.
>
> The voice of the majority will and must finally prevail.
>
> Our army has been broken to splinters, but never in the open field. And if it was written on their flags "Retreat," it was not the fault of the soldiers, for they said openly in Franconia that if the army had been guided by a few countrymen or foresters, who could have shown it the way, the army of the Main would have been beaten back. We would not have read the news of the 2d of August, which said, "The enemy has asked for a truce, and after twenty battles we are everywhere victorious." That was the bitterest day of my life.
>
> And I will tell you what the sentiment of our soldiers is. I have seen with my own eyes. I have seen them tear the badges off their caps, and say "It is defiled."
>
> We have now a "peace for all future time" for 30 million florins. What do we get for defending the borders, for pouring out the best blood of our sons, and we have misery and want in the land?
>
> A prospect for an eternal peace! if to-day or to-morrow it comes to naught, when, in the archives that we gave the Prussians—though the seals are stamped on the clods, and are not the property of royalty, but of the people—perhaps somebody will find that they have a claim on this or that district?
>
> What will be said then? Where will you get your protection?
>
> In this hour, when we have a Germany, in fragments, only a Prussia, and a miserable, distracted South Germany and a ghost of Austria, where will protection come from?
>
> If we don't unconditionally submit, the dynasty will cease to rule. Sympathies may still live, but what do they help us now? The sympathies for the House of Brandenburg still exist, despite the breach of the Constitution.
>
> To-morrow, will the people from the banks of the Rhone (from this district) come here. I have heard from them, and will be able to say nothing else than we come with bleeding hearts.
>
> I consider the situation as the worst that our Fatherland ever has been in. But I do not give up the hope that in the great night the star of healing will come, not sent by men, but by him who is the living God.
>
> Such, gentlemen, is my position on this question. Condemn me if you will; I cannot otherwise, I dare not otherwise; I would give myself up. I would die before I would leave my Fatherland.
>
> I cannot vote to separate from the Fatherland brothers that are as dear to me as if they were of my own blood.
>
> It is true others have a better understanding, in which I am lacking. But I follow my understanding and my heart when I say no, no, and again, no."

At the conclusion of his speech the Doctor was so overcome that he buried his face in his hands, burst into tears, and wept like a child.

The condition of the poor wretches whom he represents is, in all sobriety, however, pitiable. In Germany, particularly in North Bavaria, when a peasant loses his cabbage-patch, and his cow, he loses all; he has absolutely nothing to fall back upon. They are in a worse condition, if possible, than were the poor whites of the South. The Bavarians, however, are doing well by them; there has been collected by the editors of three papers alone, over $15,000 in specie, beside great quantities of clothing and supplies. The Queen of Sweden, who is a Bavarian Princess, has lately sent a thousand florins to their relief.

Beside that, the Prussian requisitions have been ruthlessly enforced. The City of Wurzberg, of 14,000 inhabitants, has been compelled from first to last to quarter in its private houses what would be equivalent to 350,000 men for one night, and that within two months. The inhabitants of North Bavaria are stupid enough, but they have hardly deserved to be domineered as the Prussians have done. Since the army has been quiet it has been widely scattered over the country to be subsisted, and the papers teem with accounts of petty quarrels, in which the Bavarians generally show their fists to be as hard as their skulls.

SEGREX.

Count Bismarck's Letter Acknowledging the Present of Ice from Americans—Facts Concerning the Conscription of American Citizens in Germany.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Monday, Sept. 17, 1866.

I inclose a copy of the letter from Count BISMARCK, for publication in the TIMES, on receipt of a cargo of *some twenty-five tons of ice*, contributed by the Americans at Hamburg. Being at the latter city when it was sent, and knowing the circumstances, I thought it deserving of publication. The ice never could have come in a more opportune time for the wounded, as owing to the fact of our having last Winter very mild weather, no ice could be gathered. It could not be had in Germany for love or money, and our supply came from New-York by the German line of steamers, or was received from Norway.

COUNT BISMARCK'S LETTER.

BERLIN, Aug. 9, 1866.

DEAR SIR: From the inclosed letters you had been good enough to communicate to me, I see the contributors to that munificent donation of ice which has been sent successively from Hamburg for our hospitals, include a considerable number of your countrymen. The War Office has already conveyed to the Committee the thanks of his Majesty's Government for the patriotic feeling which prompted the gift, and for the inestimable benefit conferred upon our wounded soldiers. It becomes now my pleasant duty to add the expression of my sentiments of deep gratification at the active sympathy evinced by citizens of the United States with our struggle, which, undertaken for the defence of our homes, will, under God's blessing, secure the condition to Germany of national life, and to Europe of lasting peace.

Believe me, dear sir, yours very sincerely,

BISMARCK.

JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States.

THE CROPS.

The weather here continues wet and cool. The crops have been gathered in bad condition, and I fear the grape crop will do very badly this year. Already evidences of the potato rot have been noticed, and the loss of the esculent now so greatly in use in Germany would be very seriously felt.

Owing to so many soldiers being called to the war, labor has been scarce, and the crop could not be gathered as soon as usually is done. There are but few American machines in Germany, owing, in a great measure, to a prejudice to doing any thing different from what their ancestors did. Another reason probably, too, is that on ordinary years there is an abundance of labor, and there is a very great jealousy excited against labor-saving inventions. I do not think any improvement has been in the plow here for over fifty years. I sent one of these as a present last year to Barnum's Museum, and he writes me that it is a great curiosity, and that the Yankee farmers, when they look at it, think it resembles a tooth-pick more than a plough. Much of the grain (oats principally) is uncut, owing to the excessive rainy weather we have had for several weeks past. On Saturday last we had the heaviest rain-storm of the season, accompanied with a great fall of hail, which made the ground look fairly white. It did much damage to the oats yet standing. Some of the hailstones were of the size of hickory nuts. The rain-storm lasted for two hours, and the country seemed flooded.

GERMAN-AMERICANS.

The German-Americans are much excited over the recent outrage to our flag by Prussian officers at Geestermunde, in Hanover. I do not know that the facts are yet fully known, but two sailors, CHARLES MULLER and CHARLES BERGER, were demanded from the officers of the American steamer *Baltic* lying there, and were given up. The ground of claiming them was that they owed military duty to Prussia, their names being inscribed on the rolls of the army, and they had emigrated to America before performing their military service as required by Prussian law. Since their late victories, the Prussians have become wonderfully insolent; but I hope they will forbear giving any insults to American citizens. That Government will find its needle-gun valueless compared with the Spencer or Henry rifles, as our officers here all say. It was the Captain of the Prussian steamer *Nymph* who made this demand for these men. The Captain of the *Baltic*, as well as the Vice-Consul, protested, and the matter will now be left to our Government to settle. No insult can be allowed to our flag while Gov. SEWARD is at the head of the State Department. Our Government a few weeks since made a demand for damages of the Hessian Government for the detention of SCHONFELDT, an American, last Summer arrested for non-performance of military duty. The United States Consul-General at Frankfort was nearly three months before he was able to get him released from prison. The Hessian Government made an offer to Gov. WRIGHT of 5000 florins to the man as compensation, which was refused. There was a full account of that case written from here at the time for the NEW-YORK TIMES. The late war put a stop to the correspondence on the subject of compensation, but the demand will doubtless be renewed on the Prussian Government which has assumed sovereignty over Hesse-Cassel.

W. W. M.

AFFAIRS IN INDIA.

Life in the Land of Scandals—What British Army Officers have to Quarrel Over.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

INDIA, Sunday, July 1, 1866.

India is *par excellence* the land of scandals. Every year produces its crop, each more disgraceful than those of the year preceding. Naturally enough the army is the hotbed from which these scandals spring. Its officers, mostly young men from the higher classes, are scattered in little knots in the different military stations from Peshawar to Ceylon, exposed to such *ennui* as scarce any other country, and scarce any other occupation could produce, and the result is an existence divided between bed and billiards, gossip and "pegs." For the instruction of the uninitiated it may be stated that this latter is the Anglo-Indian equivalent for the gin slings and mint juleps of more cultivated climes, consisting of a cunning compound of brandy and soda-water, and appearing in Coroner's reports under the more dignified appellation of heat and apoplexy. In such a state of society it will surprise no one to learn that gossip is cultivated to a degree, and the injunction, "Mind every man his neighbor's business," is obeyed with a completeness which would make a New-England village quilting-bee hide its diminished head. Where there is so much talk somebody must furnish something to talk about, and since "England expects every man to do his duty," the gentlemen of the sword rarely fail in this regard. Last year we had the far-famed "Crawley Court-martial," and the year before the "Dinapore scandal," and the present year the "Harward Arms case," and last, and by no means least, the great "Giblet-soup trial," and so, year after year, in unfailing supply, and whether it is a stern Colonel grilling one of his subordinate officers to death in a little shed, during an Indian hot season, or a playful Brigadier writing letters to his Captain's wife about the scantiness of her shoulder covering, and being challenged therefor by an irate Lieutenant; or whether it is a military Paul Pry reporting the disparaging criticisms of the mess-room to his superior, who is the subject of them; or a party of officers taking furlough to the "Vale of Cashmere," to spend the Summer, in outraging all decency; or the guardian of one of Her Majesty's arsenals replenishing his purse by selling rifles to discontented native chiefs; or a Doctor refusing to attend a dying man because he happened to be "on leave;" no matter what it be, so that the story is spicy and the gossipmonger is satisfied.

COURTS OF INQUIRY AND LAW SUITS.

But it is likely that the "Giblet soup" case above alluded to will prove a theme for conversation much longer than most of its predecessors. We have already a Court of Inquiry, a Court-martial and three lawsuits growing out of it, and no man can say where the end will be. It is, it is true, quite an edifying spectacle, to see the Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Army bringing one of his aide-de-camps, who, it seems, had been acting as a sort of head steward, before a Court-martial because he neglected to account to a commission of brother officers for the unauthorized use of certain eatables, among which "one tin of giblet soup and two bottles pickles" occupy a prominent place! Fancy Gen. GRANT making a Captain of his staff his head butler, and then ruining him for life because he did not present a satisfactory account of where every tin of canned provisions went to! Capt. JERVIS had made himself very useful to Sir WM. MANSFIELD, and had long been a trusted member of his military family. His duties seem to have been to take charge of the Commander-in-Chief's household—keep the accounts, supply all provisions and necessaries, entertain the guests of the family at table and elsewhere, run Lady MANSFIELD's errands, take care of the General's stables, and he also, whether as part of his duties or by way of accommodation, does not clearly appear, had taken charge of a sheep farm for the supply of his master's table. It is difficult for the uninitiated to see what connection some of these things have with military duties; however, rumor says that all went happily until Lady MANSFIELD appears upon the scene. Soon little clouds of disagreement began to grow and gather blackness, until the present mighty storm at last descended. First the Captain gets a wigging for certain undefined slights to the chief's guests; next he is scolded more definitely for having on a certain occasion slipped away from the dinner table, and left some visitors to finish their claret without him. Soon afterward some servants, who had been placed under his orders, report to the General that certain provisions had been consumed elsewhere than at his table, and that quarters of mutton had been supplied from the sheep farm to other parties for money, &c. This last accusation seems to have been more than the General could bear. It is well known that nothing is so foreign to British civilization, nothing is so unknown to the Englishman as a shopkeeper. The horrible idea dawned upon him that he would be suspected of having made merchandise of these extra saddles and shoulders—of having in so far put himself on a level with shopkeepers! Bah! So, without inquiring further, without affording any opportunity for any private explanations, the Captain was ordered, in style sufficiently supercilious, to present all his books and accounts, and have them audited by a Committee of several of his brother staff-officers. JERVIS, claiming that these were not military matters, and not amenable to military regulations, declined to meet such a Committee, but begged leave to present the house accounts either to Sir WILLIAM or Lady MANSFIELD. This very reasonable request was refused, and he was ordered before a Court-martial to be tried for disobedience of orders in refusing to go before a Committee composed of persons who were virtually the Commander-in-Chief's dependants, and, therefore, in any dispute exceeding unlikely to decide against him. The trial still drags its slow length along, and while the sympathies of most officers is with JERVIS, and while from his explanations on the trial it seems probable that he would have been able in a few moments of mutual conference to have explained everything to the satisfaction of his chief; still it is difficult to see how with such an opponent he can escape from the utter ruin of his future in the army. He, however, does not seem daunted at the prospect, and is putting the General and his staff through a cross-examination which affords amusement for all India, and beside suing him in a civil Court for a sum of money claimed to be due him on a dwelling which was being built for the staff, he has also brought an action to recover $50,000 damages for the unlawful trial he claims to have been exposed to. Already on the Court-martial we have had several edifying incidents. We have had the Commander-in-Chief snubbed by a subordinate, the President of the Court, for using improper language; we have had him and his opponent squabbling in open Court for the possession of some account-books which were brought in as evidence, (we are glad to say that the Court impounded the books, and refused possession to both disputants;) we have had one of the principal witnesses against JERVIS, a brother staff officer, questioned as to how he happened to be expelled from a Masonic lodge, and why he was black-balled at the club, and whether, while helping to consume the "giblet soup" and "pickles" aforesaid, it never struck him that he was participating in the defendant's dishonesty, &c., some of which questions rather embarrassed the honest Captain to answer.

As you are to have a standing army in America, with many Generals of high degree, some of them may find in the events alluded to a few hints as to the best way of preventing the improper consumption of their pickles. It should teach them humility, too, that they live so far from this favored clime, where the art of how-not-to-do-it is carried to such a pitch of perfection.

STEUBENVILLE.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN NEWS.

Russia and the United States—The Unwritten Alliance—Russian Feeling toward England and France.

Correspondence of the London Daily News.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1866.

The Russian Press has lashed itself up into believing that the solution of the Eastern question is near at hand, and I should wish in the present letter to convey to you an impression of the opinions current at St. Petersburgh and Moscow as to the manner in which Russia should meet the crisis. The American visit has occurred very opportunely to enable the Russians to vent all their long pent-up feelings against England and France, for the humiliation which they inflicted in the Crimea. The journals, both here and at Moscow, have taken to writing in the most joyous and triumphant strain since Mr. Fox has offered them a holy alliance (specially stipulating that it is not to be engrossed on parchment,) and particularly since the Ambassador of the Congress presented a deputation of peasants with a star-spangled banner, which the worthy "moujik," who acted as spokesman, suggested might one day be carried into a common battle-field. But, however much we may doubt the possibility of ever seeing the ex-slave and the ex-serf fighting under the same colors against common enemies, it is rather instructive to watch the progress of feeling in Russia in connection with the Eastern question. The Moscow *Gazette* has taken the lead in declaring emphatically, as reported in one of my last letters, that there is no possible alliance for Russia except with the United States of America. Its adversary, the *Golos*, follows suit to-day in a leading article, of which I feel bound to convey the substance. The treaties of Vienna and the work of METTERNICH, says that journal, are destroyed since the Emperor NAPOLEON made the celebrated declaration at Auxerre. The Emperor of the French is anxious to play the part of a Metternich, and to reform the map of Europe—a desire which neither England nor Russia is willing to promote. Nor does the treaty of Prague settle the questions by which Europe is still likely to be disturbed. Old alliances being either entirely dissolved or only outwardly observed, the nations of Europe are endeavoring to form new groups. France wishes to form a Confederation of Latin races; Prussia replaces the Germanic Confederation by a "Prussian Germany;" the idea of Scandinavian union is daily gaining ground in Sweden, Norway and Denmark; Austria, not yet collected after her defeat, is wavering in the choice of allies; even in Turkey, exclaims the *Golos*, the union of Mussulman races under the sovereignty of the Sultan is contemplated, and the propaganda of Turkey is already at work, not only in Asia, but in European Russia as well, from the shores of the Black Sea to the banks of the Volga and the Kama. England alone, thanks to her insular position, cares little for Continental alliances, and prefers what she calls a "protectorate"—*i. e.*, a more or less outward subjection of Continental countries to her power. Latterly, however, this policy has not been found very advantageous, and, consequently, England has already voluntarily abandoned the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, while her protectorate over Hanover terminates with the annexation of that kingdom to Prussia. "In time," says the *Golos*, "she will have to give up Gibraltar." All this is supposed by the journal in question to damage the influence of Great Britain on the Continent, although the loss of that influence appears to trouble her statesmen but little. "The motive power of England is cupidity for material interests." The dynastic ties of England have now lost almost all political importance, and, therefore, since the days of Lord PALMERSTON continental affairs are left to take their natural course, leaving all the attention of British statesmen concentrated toward the East—the never-failing source of riches to Great Britain. But this is where she comes into collision with France and Russia. With France, however, the *Golos* thinks England may come to an arrangement by giving her part of the spoil of the "sick man;" but no compromise is possible with Russia. It must be either Russia or England; there is no room for both on the Euxine, on the Sea of Marmora or any other waters in the East. The English factory may still exist side by side with its French competitor; but the appearance of British manufactures in a market of the East is tantamount to the ejection of all Russian productions.

Now comes the home question. On whom, asks the *Golos*, can Russia rely when the Eastern question shall inevitably crop up for settlement? Where are her allies? Where her friends? Is it BISMARCK who will send his soldiers with their needle-guns and their Krupp artillery? The attitude which Prussia took during the Crimean war is supposed to be a sufficient answer to this inquiry. Austria will certainly not give up her chance of being indemnified at the expense of Russia or Turkey for her losses in Germany. The rest of the countries of Europe are out of the question, being either inimical or powerless. The *Golos* deduces from this the all-important and really undeniable fact that Russia is quite isolated in Europe, and that she can rely on no single Power on the Continent. Where, then, is the hand of friendship to be sought in the hour of need? The question was answered by Mr. Fox at Nigni-Novgorod: "Let us form a holy alliance, not an alliance written on parchment, nor one that will be a threat to Europe, but a moral alliance of national competition, which of the two nations can do most good to each other! As here are assembled the representatives of nations at the utmost confines of the empire, it is here most proper to say, let us form a holy alliance, not, as I repeat, as a threat to Europe, but for the happiness and welfare of the human race!" The reporters for the New-York papers will tell us in good time that this speech was met by thundering applause. The *Golos* proceeds to comment upon it in the following strain. While treaties are being trodden under foot, when the very name of the holy alliance recalls the bitterest memories, Russia can only rely on the alliance of a nation with a nation, "especially since the alliance is approved by the Governments of the respective countries." Naturally the basis of such an international compact is the hatred which Europe bears both toward Russia and the United States of America. As in the case of the United States, so in that of Russia, Europe wished to see disruption, and even to drive Russia back into Asia. That object was, however, not only unattainable, but is now entirely frustrated in the future by the alliance which it has brought about between Russia and the United States. The European Press may laugh ironically, says the *Golos*, at such a sentimental alliance, but it will soon be apparent that a new great Power is rising in Europe. With the assistance of Russia, the United States may acquire territory in Europe which will give her great influence in the progress of events in Europe. Besides, allied with America, Russia need never fear a naval war. Twelve years ago the alliance could have done Russia but little good, but since the *Miantonomoh* has been able to cross the Atlantic Ocean in ten days, and since a telegram urging the dispatch of a fleet can be sent from St. Petersburgh to Washington within a few hours, the aspect of affairs has been entirely changed. Twelve years ago, also, the United States trafficked almost exclusively with Great Britain, but now, having found out that they have been "explored" greatly to their prejudice, the States of America are anxious to establish direct commercial relations with other countries in Europe. The recent insults offered to American Consuls will no doubt incite the Government of Washington to seek the acquisition of a naval station in Europe. The *Golos* affirms that rumors of the intention of the United States Government to obtain possession of an island in the Greek Archipelago already exist, and are not devoid of probability; "and if the partition of Turkey," concludes this interesting article, "is really at hand, our own interests make us wish that some portion of the Turkish Empire should fall to the lot of the United States. Having a station in the Mediterranean, the American flag will prevent the navies of the West from forcing their way into the Black Sea, while our Baltic fleet will always be ready to defend American interests in the north of Europe. It is, therefore, easily to be understood why our alliance with America, formed so unexpectedly on the eve of the settlement of the Eastern question, is so very distasteful to the European Powers which are inimical to us."

The Telegraph Between Russia and America.

Paris (Sept. 15) Correspondence of the London Star.

The St. Petersburg *Borsen Zeitung* says that all preparations on the mainland, and the soundings in Behring's Straits for the completion of the line of telegraph between Russia and America are nearly finished. In the course of the present year the telegraph will be constructed over a distance of 3,800 miles beyond Revel, and the lines will be finished from Granley Haven to the Kwichpak, and along the valley of this river, from the mouth of the Anadyr to Fort Anadyr, from Okhotsk to Gischiga, and perhaps even as far as to be joined with the Anadyr line. The cable between Granley Haven and Ssenjawin Bay, a distance of about 700 miles, and that between Cape Spenberg and Cape Tolstoi in the Bay of the Anadyr, will, as it is said, be laid before the end of this month. American and Russian energy has been very quick in taking steps to complete the tie which is to connect and hold together the two nations, whose new alliance, though baptized in champagne, and heralded forth by a bouquet of fireworks, cannot be regarded without a slight feeling of uneasiness by some of the more westerly nations of Europe.

Popular Disbelief in the Empire—The Financial Convention.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1866.

The refusal of the French Government to allow Gens. OSMONT and FRIANT to accept the posts of Ministers of War and Finance to the Emperor MAXIMILIAN seems to strike at the root of the scheme of military organization of the new Empire, of which, since you were informed of its being in contemplation, the semi-official *Patrie* has given various details. The two Generals seemed destined to be the main feature, the starting point, of the extensive system of French military functionaries proposed. Whether there has been a change of mind in high places, or whether the plan was suggested from Mexico, and never positively accepted here, the veto laid on the assumption of office by the two French Commanders sounds unfavorably for it. Those who have watched this unlucky Mexican business from its commencement know that a sort of double current has frequently been observable in it, due to the fatal and occult influence which first instigated the adventure, the same which supports the Pope of Rome, mourns over the defeat of Ultramontane Austria by Protestant Prussia, and would gladly drag NAPOLEON into an offensive alliance with the former against the latter. Whether or no the plan spoken of in my letter of the 13th be adopted, few have much faith in the subsistence of the Mexican Empire. In the number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* published this morning the wish is expressed that the Emperor MAXIMILIAN would at once quit Mexico, so that the French army might be entirely withdrawn. Tampico would have to be retaken, and there and at Vera Cruz the whole force might be shipped, instead of sending it away by installments, and exposing the last detachment to danger from an enemy rendered doubly daring by the retreat. Tampico and Vera Cruz might be held by France until the necessary arrangements had been made with the new Government. But there is the question of the new loan contracted in France, and almost entirely held there. The origin of the war (although certainly only the nominal one) was 15,000,000f. due to French subjects. It will be a deplorable result, indeed, if at its close, other French subjects find themselves the creditors of an insolvent ex-empire for just twenty times that amount. Of course nobody expects the Juarists to pay anything. As for the financial convention of the 30th of July, what will it be worth when MAXIMILIAN goes? By it the French Government is entitled to one-half the receipts of the Mexican Custom-houses, to be applied to the payment of interest on the debt, and to the reimbursement of two hundred and fifty millions due from the Mexican Empire to France. However willing it may be, the Mexican Governmint at this very moment is unable to carry out its convention, since Tampico, the seaport whose customs' receipts are the largest after Vera Cruz, is now held by the Republicans.

THE ADDITIONAL BOUNTY.—Second Comptroller M. BROADHEAD, on Monday, made the following important decision:

A widow who obtained $100 bounty under the laws of July 22, 1861, and July 11, 1862, for the services of her deceased husband, and who remarried before July 28, 1866, is not entitled to bounty under the act of that date, but the minor children of the soldier are entitled to it.

If there be no minor children of the soldier his parents inherit the additional bounty under the act of July 28, 1866, in preference to his widow if she had re-married at the date of the act, but if the re-marriage took place after the passage of the act the widow is entitled to it.

THE NEW ORLEANS RIOT.

Official Report of the Military Commission Appointed to Investigate the Outbreak—Severe Censure of Mayor Monroe.

The Military Commission appointed to investigate the causes of the late riot in New-Orleans have submitted the following report to the President:

SIR: The Board having maturely considered the evidence, would respectfully report as follows:

The immediate causes of this riot, which the Board are directed to investigate, are, in their opinion, to be found in the violent feelings of hostility toward the so-called Convention of 1864, which has for some time prevailed in the community, and which was finally, by the course of events, fanned into the flame of an actual outbreak of riot, bloodshed, and massacre.

The Board do not consider themselves called upon to decide or discuss in any manner the question of the legal existence and powers of the Convention as such. Whether any attempt at official action on their part would have been recognized by the Courts as of any legal validity is a point admitting of grave doubt. This, however, was not the question under discussion between the civil and military authorities, the decision of which was, as it appears, pregnant of the greatest of consequences to the State and to the nation. That question was, whether the persons claiming to constitute such Convention should be allowed to assemble.

PLAN OF THE REPORT.

The Board will endeavor to state briefly and comprehensively, the action of the civil and military authorities upon this point, and will make a short comparison of testimony thereon, with a view of deciding the cause and fixing the responsibility for the non-arrival of the United States troops in time to prevent the bloodshed which took place. The events of the day will then be considered in chronological order, the Board making the best summary in their power of the voluminous evidence which they have taken, and which in their opinion points with irresistible force to the quarter in which the accountability for crime will be found to rest.

GEN. BAIRD AND MAYOR MONROE.

In the excited state of public feeling before described, Mayor MONROE replies by letter to Gen. BAIRD, to know if he can be allowed to disperse the alleged unlawful assembly by the arrest of its members by his Police. Gen. BAIRD replies in effect, that it is not for the Mayor to decide that these citizens are criminals, and that he will not permit the arrest, but that if a riotous attack on the assembly be anticipated, which the Police may be unable to quell or prevent, in that case, the whole of the military power will be furnished, if required, to assist in keeping the peace. But Mayor MONROE makes no application for military aid. Gen. BAIRD also states his objections to allowing the arrest by the Sheriff, but promises to telegraph to Washington for instructions. He does so telegraph, and receives no answer. The other party telegraphs, and are answered that the military will be expected to sustain the Courts. This does not remove Gen. BAIRD's objections to the arrest. It is agreed that the Sheriff shall not make the arrest, but that Gen. BAIRD shall indorse his objections on the warrant, and forward the whole case to Washington. So far, nothing said of a riot, except Gen. BAIRD's offer of troops should one be anticipated. Gen. BAIRD is unwilling to assume the attitude of protecting the assembly unless called on by the civil authorities to aid in preventing or suppressing a riot.

THE EVIDENCE.

Let us now compare the evidence as to when and by whom he was so called on.

Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES says:

"I then mentioned to the General whether he would not have troops in the vicinity of the Mechanics' Institute that day, to prevent any disturbance. This was the key of the riot. It must have been toward 10 o'clock when I made the request. Gen. Baird seemed pleased with it because coming from our side. He said he would do so with pleasure, and gave immediate orders. When I left I stepped up to the Mayor's office to see if troops had been sent. I did not say what troops. I only asked for troops. When I made that statement to the Mayor, he seemed pleased with the arrangement. This was about 11 o'clock."

See, also, Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES' letter of July 30:

"After leaving you I called upon the Mayor, who was pleased to hear of the coöperation he could have from the Military Department."

Major-Gen. BAIRD says:

"Soon after 11 o'clock the Lieutenant-Governor called upon me. I told the Governor the dispositions I had made of the troops. I said, also, that if I was not afraid my actions would be misinterpreted, and that it would be said that I was guarding the Convention, I would have been glad to have posted a few soldiers in the street. Gov. VOORHIES expressed pleasure, and agreed to this with pleasure, and said that he would be glad to have them, and that he would see that my motives were not misinterpreted. I then said I would send a few companies. This was the first understanding between me and any one, and the first proposition made with regard to having troops present. Shortly after 2 o'clock Mayor MONROE came in hurriedly to see me. He asked when the troops I spoke of bringing up would arrive. I said that I expected them—that they ought to be in Canal-street by that very time. He then asked me, 'Will they be white troops? Will they act along with the police?' I replied that a part of them would be white troops—the First Infantry—and that I would use them to put down the riot, no matter who was concerned in it. At no time did he ask me for the assistance of troops, with the exception of the request implied in these three interrogatories."

Mayor MONROE says:

"On Saturday previous to the Convention, I called on Gen. BAIRD and gave him to understand I feared a difficulty provided there were not a few United States troops sent there to preserve order, knowing full well there was a bad feeling existing between my police and the negroes and those who favored this Convention. It was previously agreed, before Saturday, between Gen. BAIRD and myself, that a small force of troops would be sent to the Mechanics' Institute. I relied on my proclamation to keep at least the white people away. Gen. BAIRD informed me that he would send a small detachment of troops. I told him if such was the case, the Convention might assemble. On the morning of the assembling, every ten minutes I sent a messenger to report to me whether the military had yet got there or not. This was about 12 o'clock. To my surprise they continued to return and report that the military had not yet arrived, as had been agreed upon between Gen. BAIRD and myself. I informed Gen. BAIRD on Friday and on Saturday that this Convention was to assemble at 12 o'clock on Monday, and it would be necessary to have them there previous to that hour; and he informed me that he would have a small detachment of white troops on Monday morning, before the hour of 12 o'clock. Expecting they would come, I allowed no policeman to go there," &c.

Major-Gen. BAIRD says:

"The first communication I had was a letter from Mayor MONROE (on file.) The next communication was on Saturday, the 28th, when Mayor MONROE called upon me, and introduced Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES. No request whatever was made to me for troops at that interview."

This interview is minutely described by the General and Lieutenant-Governor. Its object was to induce the General to allow the arrest of the Convention. The subject of troops or apprehended riot was not alluded to. It will be observed that the only essential difference between Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES and Gen. BAIRD on this point is as to which first proposed on Monday the sending of troops. The agreement is made. VOORHIES goes to the Mayor and tells him of it, and the Mayor is pleased to hear of it.

Mayor MONROE swears that Gen. BAIRD promised and agreed to and with him, on Friday and on Saturday, to send troops.

Gen. BAIRD swears that he never so promised or agreed with him or any one, except with Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES, on the morning of the riot.

Compare also the testimony of Mayor MONROE and Gen. HERRON, in regard to the meeting in the Mayor's parlor, and the employment of police and military.

See also the testimony of Chief of police ADAMS, who details the instructions he received from the Mayor, and his orders to keep the Police away and reasons therefor, but in which appears no word of allusion to expected military aid. This testimony was given before that of Mayor MONROE.

Supposing Gen. BAIRD and Mayor MONROE to be of equal credibility under oath, the testimony of Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIES and Chief of Police ADAMS is sufficient to indicate on which side the false swearing lies.

GEN. BAIRD AND THE TROOPS.

Let us now consider a little the further evidence bearing upon Gen. BAIRD's action in regard to the troops.

The civil authorities propose to disperse and arrest the Convention, first, by the city police, next by the Sheriff's posse, and request the military not to interfere. Gen. BAIRD telegraphs at once for instructions. He receives no answer. The civil authorities receive a dispatch, which they interpret to mean that Gen. BAIRD is not to prevent the arrests. Gen. BAIRD's objections are not removed, and it is agreed that the Convention shall meet unmolested, and that on the Sheriff's warrant, Gen. BAIRD shall indorse his objections, and forward the papers to Washington. So far, no application for troops, or desire for military assistance is made or hinted at by the civil authorities. But Gen. BAIRD thinks it prudent to have on that day water transportation in instant readiness to bring up the troops if required. Had he, without the slightest request from the civil authorities or intimation that they were not amply competent to keep the peace—had he brought up the troops and stationed them around the building, the riot would have been prevented, but this course would have been complained of as uncalled-for usurpation, would have been construed into taking sides with the Convention, and in Gen. BAIRD's opinion would not have received the approval of his superiors.

On the morning of the riot Gen. BAIRD is under the impression, shared by members of this Commission, and known by them to have been prevalent, that the hour of meeting was to be 6 P. M. Mayor MONROE states that in his applications for troops he stated the hour of meeting to be 12, but the Commission have already given their reasons for discrediting this witness, and for believing that such alleged applications were never made.

At last, at some time between 10 and 12 on Monday morning, Gov. VOORHIES assents to, or Gen. BAIRD proposes, the sending of troops. It is assented to, and now, for the first time, Gen. BAIRD has the request or sanction of the civil power for the presence of his troops. He does not wait for a formal requisition, nor does he ask why the Lieutenant-Governor acts in the place of the Governor. He sends a messenger at once for troops, and tells the Lieutenant-Governor that he will have them in the street an hour before the Convention met. He thinks that, if the Governor noticed his remark, he must have seen that there was an error about the time, as it was then nearly 12 o'clock. [illegible] Gen. BAIRD [illegible] effort to hasten the arrival of the troops, which, unfortunately, [illegible] come up until the slaughter was over and the riot had ceased at that point.

GEN. BAIRD EXCULPATED.

On a review of this evidence, the Board cannot but decide that no blame should be attached to Gen. BAIRD for his action in the premises. Under the impression that the hour of meeting was 6, the troops had not quitted the barracks, and shortly before 12 the General receives for the first time the request or sanction of the civil authorities for their appearance. It was then too late.

EXCITING CAUSE OF THE RIOT.

Before proceeding further in the discussion of the events on the day of the riots, the Board would consider some of the exciting causes by which, in their opinion, the passions of a large portion of the community had become inflamed to the highest point against this so-called Convention, and the negro suffrage party by which it was supported. They were, in the opinion of the Board, the tone of the Press for some time past, whose hardly concealed threats pointed clearly to violence. The published charge of Judge ABELL to the Grand Jury; Mayor MONROE's declared intention to employ his police against the Convention, unless prevented by the military; the speeches made at the universal suffrage meeting of Friday night, and the exaggerated and incorrect reports thereof published in the papers—all these combined, in the opinion of the Board, to produce a conviction among the large classes always ready for violence, that this meeting might be considered as in the condition or status of complete outlawry, with no right to protection, and fair game for the pistol and the knife. With regard to the meeting on Friday night, there can be no doubt that it exercised a highly exasperating influence on the minds of the opponents of the Convention. Negro suffrage was openly advocated, violent speeches were made in which "rebels" were denounced, and there can be no doubt that a most ill-advised appeal was made by one speaker to the negroes, to "come in their might" on the next Monday to the meeting of the Convention. In one respect this meeting was certainly incendiary in its effect. It fired into absolute fury the smoldering wrath of the classes alluded to, against the Convention party, and, by bringing a procession of negroes to the hall, gave an occasion and pretext for the contemplated and premeditated attack. As an indication of the intensity of feeling thus excited, may be mentioned the remarks of "ladies" advocating the immediate killing of the leaders, DOSTIE and HENDERSON, in their houses.

LANGUAGE OF THE SPEAKERS.

In regard to the expressions used by the speakers outside of the hall, the evidence is conflicting. Mr. TILTON, who listened to the speakers from his balcony on the corner of the block opposite to that of which the Mechanics' Institute is the centre, testifies to the most violent appeals "to fight for their votes; to come armed to the Convention; no cowards wanted; the stones of the streets crying out for the blood of rebels," &c., &c. These expressions transcend even the reports published in the city papers; while on the other hand Mr. SHELLY, the New-York reporter, who was present on the platform within a few feet of the speakers, hears nothing of the call to the negroes to come armed, and gives a very different description of the speeches.

AN UNRELIABLE WITNESS.

The Board are compelled to state that Mr. TILTON's manner and appearance, while giving evidence, indicated almost painfully his liability to the highest degree of nervous excitement; and, without implying any intentional falsification, the Board cannot but think that this confessed condition of alarm and indignation at the time caused him to greatly distort the sense of the expressions which he caught. That his position was not such as to enable him to judge of the speeches in any connected sense, would seem probable from his own testimony concerning the events of Monday, when, from the same balcony, he watched two speakers addressing the negroes, and inferred from their gestures that they were exhorting them to disperse. Mr. TILTON's feelings toward the Convention are stated with great frankness. He would not have done what the police did in protecting members; on the contrary, as a property-holder and tax-payer, he would have been for killing of every man in the room. The unconscious influence which such feelings cannot but exert upon testimony is well exemplified in this case.

TO RETURN TO THE NARRATION OF EVENTS.

It seems that, on the Saturday before, an informal meeting of the Mayor, different members of the City Council, the Chief of Police and some of the prominent merchants, was held for the purpose of considering the situation, and deciding on a course of action. To this meeting was invited Ex-Gen. F. J. HERRON, who was asked for his opinion. He replies, that though politically opposed to that party, he would, were he Mayor, allow the Convention to meet and send his police force there for its protection, and let the matter of arrest by the Sheriff be referred to Washington as proposed. This opinion meets with favor, except from one person, who thinks that the Convention should be hung; and Gen. HERRON leaves with the full impression that such course has been decided on—that the meeting will be protected by the police, and no violence occur. But at 12 o'clock, Sunday night, the night watchmen are drawn off their beats, and held at the various stations. In the morning, the whole uniformed police are so massed and held in readiness, whether by orders or without orders, nearly every man is armed. They are not sent to the Convention for its protection, as advised by Gen. HERRON; on the contrary, they are scrupulously kept from appearing on the streets, the Mayor, as he states, relying on his proclamation to keep away the whites, and on the troops, which, as he states, Gen. BAIRD had promised to send, to keep the negroes in order. He fears that the appearance of the police might overawe the Convention.

THE NEGRO PROCESSION.

It was during this adjournment, that a procession of negroes with a drum and fife, and a United States flag, approached the building. As might have been expected, in marching through the excited crowd that filled the streets, a collision occurred; the procession was insulted, and a shot or two fired—it would seem at the procession, though there is conflicting evidence upon this point. But this disturbance is quickly over, a negro is arrested and taken away. The procession reforms and marches on to the building. On arriving in front, the street is nearly clear, the crowd of negroes previously there having been addressed by members of the Convention and advised to disperse. There is, however, a crowd of whites and some police, near the corner of Canal-street. While the procession is standing there, it is insulted by a white boy, who in return is set upon by the blacks. He is rescued by a policeman, who takes him in the direction of Canal-street. Bricks are thrown after them, and a shot fired, whether from the negroes or white crowd, cannot be decided, as the evidence is conflicting. This is the signal for the white crowd, consisting, according to Mr. TODD's evidence, of paroled ex-Confederate soldiers, to open a smart fire. This was returned by such of the negroes—about ten or a dozen—as had revolvers, and by the rest with brickbats. This continues for a few minutes, until the superiority of fire-arms of the whites, causes several negroes to drop dead or wounded. This causes a panic, and the negroes run, some into the building, and some into the door-ways in the endeavor to escape or hide. A lull in the firing ensues, and the next thing is the simultaneous advance of the Police in three directions upon the building, firing as they advance. Negroes in the door-ways are shot, and the building surrounded by mob and police, who open fire at the windows. Some of the police testify that the first firing was from the windows; but this evidence the Board consider as utterly overborne by the mass of opposing testimony from every quarter. Now some five or six shots (the number stated all the way from two to thirty (the last estimate made by the police) are returned from the windows of the Hall. These shots were fired by those negroes of the procession who had taken refuge in the Hall, some two or three of whom it appeared had pistols. They are, however, immediately ordered away from the windows, and as far as possible, are brought inside of the railing and seated, and the siege of the Hall commences in earnest.

MEETING OF THE CONVENTION.

It appears that the Convention met, called the roll, and adjourned for an hour to procure the attendance of absent members. According to the universal testimony, with a single exception no member of the Convention was armed; and they had not only determined to make no opposition to an arrest, but had made all arrangements for procuring their release on *habeas corpus*.

MAYOR MONROE.

The Board are reluctantly compelled to discredit the Mayor, and to believe that he knew that not a soldier had been asked for, and that when he massed his armed police and held them aloof from the building, no barrier remained between the Convention and negroes and the infuriated citizens, with whose threats the city was yet ringing, except his paper proclamation. He states, moreover, that he knew that the hatred of the mob toward the Convention and the negroes was shared by his police. In this state of affairs, should the negroes assemble in any number, a collision might be considered inevitable, and an attack by the mob upon the Convention as sure to follow. Then the police—massed, armed and ready—are let loose upon the scene to "quell the riot." How they did quell it will appear from the evidence.

CHARACTER OF THE MOB.

Before describing further operations, the Board would call attention to the evidence concerning the character of the mob acting in support and in concert with the police, and the reason there appears to be to infer that some organizations or bands of ex-Confederate soldiers came by some prearranged purpose to the attack. The various badges or distinguishing marks testified to as borne by citizens on that day are: First, a crescent and a star; second, a cross-cannon badge, known to be that of the Washington Artillery; third, a white handkerchief tied around the neck; and fourth, a blue ribbon in the button-hole, though there is some reason to suppose the latter to have been the mark of supernumeraries or ununiformed police. It will be remarked that one witness was himself directed to assume the white handkerchief badge by a friendly policeman who desired to save him. Whether the organization known as "Hays' Brigade Association," which was ordered to be dissolved by Gen. SHERIDAN, was present as a body, or merely by the common impulse of its members, cannot be ascertained; but of its actual presence there can be but little doubt. Many of the police were members, and such expressions as "There goes HAYS' Brigade;" "D—n you, you are fighting HAYS' Brigade;" "Is all HAYS' Brigade up?" "No; if it had been not one would have escaped," plainly show where the strength of the supporting force to the police lay. It is within the knowledge of the Board that one plan of action, which was the subject of considerable talk some weeks previous, was for Sheriff HAYS, if given a warrant against the Convention, to call upon this association as his *posse comitatus*; and when Gen. SHERIDAN's order was published dissolving such associations, the negro paper exulted that HAYS' Brigade would not, as threatened, break up the Convention.

A PRECONCERTED PROGRAMME.

The Board cannot but think that any person examining the evidence must come to the conclusion that such associations were present in pursuance of a [illegible] Direct [illegible] can probably [illegible] of sustaining [illegible] irresistibly to [illegible] conclusion.

BADGES.

In connection with the subject of marks and badges the Board would call attention to the very significant fact, testified to by many witnesses, that the police, in many instances, had reversed their hat-bands, and thereby concealed their numbers. On this fact the Board consider it necessary to comment.

THE ATTACK.

In regard to the scenes which now took place around the building, and the manner in which the allied forces in the streets conducted the siege, the Board cannot undertake to present even a summary of the evidence. They can only say that the work of massacre was pursued with a cowardly ferocity, unsurpassed in the annals of crime. Escaping negroes were mercilessly pursued, shot, stabbed and beaten to death by the mob and police. Wounded men on the ground, begging for mercy, were savagely dispatched by mob, Police, firemen, and, incredible as it may seem, in two instances by women; but in two or three most honorable and exceptionable cases, white men and members of the Convention were protected by members of the police, both against the mob and against other policemen. The Chief of Police, by great exertions defended in this manner Gov. HAHN.

After the attack had commenced, the police appeared to be under no control as such, but acted as and with the mob. Their cheers and waving of hats, as they threw the mangled DOSTIE, then supposed a corpse, like a dead dog into the cart, sufficiently to show their unison of feeling with their allies. It will sufficiently appear from the evidence of the assistant editor of the New-Orleans *Times*, that it was only by announcing his character as that he saved himself from instant death at the hands of the police. A reporter of the same paper saved himself in a similar manner, but narrowly escaped subsequent maltreatment on suspicion of having "worn crape for LINCOLN."

On the subject of the massacre on the streets, and the share of the police therein, the Board would refer to the evidence of Gen. F. J. HERRON, Gen. BENTON, Major MOORE, Major FRYE; Dr. COOPER; Capt. CHAMBERS, Dr. BENTLEY, Dr. NEW, Messrs. FRAZIER, COPE, MILLER, POYNOT, HIRE, HICKOC, B. RUSH PLUMLEY, FOX, DUPLESSIS, STUART, HOYNES, COURDEAU, and many others.

RINGING OF THE FIRE BELLS.

At a little before 1 o'clock a signal of twelve strokes was struck upon the city fire bells. The Chief Engineer testifies that he had been warned on the day previous that such would be the signal for a concentration of police in case of a riot. The signal is not a fire alarm, as there are but nine districts in the city, and for a general alarm the number of strokes is twenty. Nevertheless, two engines turned out and repaired to the scene of the riot. Firemen were seen acting as and with the police, making the arrests as special police, and lending the assistance of their iron wrenches in the congenial occupation of dispatching the wounded. Whether this was in pursuance of any previous orders, private or otherwise, the Board regard as immaterial. There can be no doubt that the signal was recognized throughout the city as indicating that the attack had commenced, and as a call to arms to all who might desire to participate therein. "Look out for hot work now" is the cry of the streets as the first strokes of the bells resound. It is in evidence that in one instance orders were given to stop a saw-mill on hearing the signal. It is understood that during Confederate occupation this number of strokes was the alarm signal to the military in case of anticipated attack, and it would almost seem that the stirring appeal had not yet lost its power, since, according to the testimony of one witness, it evoked at least one Confederate officer, in full uniform and side arms, to report for active duty.

INSIDE THE HALL.

The condition of affairs and occurrences in the inside of the building are described by great numbers of those who were present. The witnesses corroborate and support each other on all essential points, the difference being such as must be expected in the accounts given by the actors in scenes of excitement and terror, and which variation, in fact, strengthen the general case, by showing the absence of any comparison or prearrangement of testimony. The important facts are, that when the first fighting in the street had ceased, and the fire of the besiegers was directed at the window, prominent members of the Convention requested and ordered all spectators, white and black, to come at once within the railing or bar of the house, and sit down. This was effected. Those who could not find seats seated themselves on the floor, and the doors and windows were ordered to be closed. Before this was effected, it is probable that the return shots, so variously estimated, were fired from the windows. This, however, was soon stopped by orders from those of the whites who retained their presence of mind. The police then made their first entrance by breaking open the doors, and, according to almost universal testimony except their own, opened an indiscriminate fire into the room. This was instantaneous, and preceded by no demand or call for surrender. When they had emptied their revolvers they were driven out with chairs by the negroes, and an attempt made to barricade the door, but unsuccessfully, as they again repeatedly gained an entrance, and the same occurrences took place—the police emptying their revolvers and being driven out by the negroes. Rev. Mr. HORTON was shot while imploring a cessation of fire from the police.

THE NEGROES.

During these repeated attacks a few shots were returned by the few negroes of the procession who, as before stated, had revolvers, and two policemen were wounded in the building, though whether by these shots or the careless and excited fire of their own side seems doubtful. The police testify that fire was opened upon them first, in every instance, but without considering that any different testimony would have the effect of criminating themselves, and regarding their credibility as equal to that of the other witnesses, yet the mass of opposing testimony is considered as so overwhelming, that the Board feel compelled upon this point to reject the police evidence as invalidated and worthless. The general value of their testimony may be estimated by the fact that, out of the large number examined as witnesses, but three are willing to admit having actually seen fire-arms on that day carried or used by the police.

A WHITE FLAG.

At some point of time not definitely fixed, during these charges into the hall, a white flag was displayed from one of the windows. This does not, however, seem to have had the effect of checking the fire from the outside, and, according to the testimony of the witness O'CONNELL and another, the police, obtaining access to the room on the promise of protecting the inmates, deliberately opened fire upon the survivors as before. The police themselves state, as above, that on this occasion, as before, they were first fired on from the hall. In nearly all these irruptions into the hall, the police were accompanied by the mob, and a member of the State Legislature, Mr. JAMES PHILLIPS, is identified as prominent in the attack.

Finally the assailants obtain full possession of the building. The negroes in the hiding are brought out and dispatched; others perched for safety on cross beams and rafters are picked off like game by well-aimed shots; the whites taken to the station-house with blows and abuse, and at last, just as the advancing bayonets are seen to glisten on the levee, the "riot" is over, for lack of victims.

THE NEGRO PROCESSION AGAIN.

On the subject of the character of the negro procession, whose ill-timed and unfortunate appearance was the immediate occasion of the outbreak, the Board are unable to see any evidence in support of the hypothesis that it was anything deserving the name of an armed organization. Most of its members had such canes and clubs as negroes carry on all holiday excursions, and perhaps a dozen had pistols. No doubt many of these were carried with the idea that an attack upon themselves was by no means improbable; but that the procession itself could be regarded as a body organized to fight would seem to persons of military experience to have been disproved by events, over thirty negroes being shot dead during the firing, while the supposed organization cannot succeed in killing in return a single assailant—young CENAS, the only man killed on that side, being supposed to have received a stray shot from his own party. It is true that, according to one witness, armed organizations are alluded to as existing by Dr. DOSTIE; but if this procession may be considered a fair specimen, the Board cannot consider the civil Government of Louisiana as in much danger of being overturned thereby. The only evidence tending to show a previous hostile intent on the part of the negroes is that of Mr. SAUVE, the planter, who, by the way, is the only witness who hears the screams of "murder the white men," and who testifies to having been told by one of his servants that a white man had been on the plantation taking names and telling the negroes to "prepare for war;" and that the negroes of the procession said they had been ordered to come to defend the Convention. Whatever the purpose with which these negroes came, it is evident they intended no offensive action. Rev. Mr. HENRY is told by the procession of negroes that they are pledged to have no trouble on their part.

INSPECTION OF THE HALL.

On the personal inspection of the hall by this Board, there were found on and around the door, the marks of six pistol shots which had been fired by the besieged upon their assailants. That the arms were of small caliber, appears from the fact that two which struck the pine panel of the door, but one had sufficient force to penetrate it. On the opposite wall which received such bullets of the assailants as missed their aim, twenty-two shots were counted. The fact repeatedly testified to, that the police, when emptying their revolvers, were attacked with chairs and driven from the hall, the Board considers as establishing beyond the shadow of doubt that except the two or three pistols in the hands of the procession of negroes the besieged party were totally unarmed.

TREATMENT OF THE WOUNDED.

Of the further occurrences of the day of riot, the Board would respectfully call attention to the brutal treatment and almost inhuman neglect of the wounded and dead prisoners at the various Station-houses, before they were, by military orders, removed to the hospitals. The evidence of Lieut.-Col. CROSBY, Major SHERIDAN and Dr. AVERY on this point shows as horrible a scene of suffering and neglect as could have been presented on a lost battle-field.

They would also call attention to the evidence on the subject of the renewal of the attack on negroes, and the shooting of them in their dwellings by both citizens and police, late on the same night, in Victory-street.

THE PRESENCE OF THE TROOPS.

The Board will state it as their firm conviction, that but for the declaration of martial law, and the presence of the troops, fire and bloodshed would have raged throughout the night in all negro quarters of the city, and that the lives and property of Unionists and Northern men would have been at the mercy of the mob. The conservators of the peace being for the time the instigators of violence, nothing would have remained but in arming for self-defence, and a scene might have ensued unparalleled in the history of the age. As in the Gordon riots in London, and the more recent draft riots in New-York, the affair would have passed beyond the power of its originators, into the hands of that class whose only object would have been plunder and destruction irrespective [illegible] the protection of the Federal bayonet alone.

THE GRAND JURY.

On the subject of the action of the Grand Jury in the indictment and arrest of the members of this Convention, and their subsequent investigation into and report upon the causes of the riot, the Board do not feel themselves called upon to express an opinion, but would merely call attention to the evidence. There seems, to say the least, to be a direct opposition in legal opinion as to the validity of such action, and the presence upon the panel of one who, so far from being a registered voter, was a registered and unpardoned enemy, only three months returned, would seem to cast some suspicion upon the manner in which that panel was made up. But this Board do not consider themselves as authorized or called upon to revise the action of the Grand Jury. Whether their manner of action was according to law, and the substance of their reports supported by facts, are questions which the legal profession and the community at large will decide for themselves.

THE EX-CONFEDERATE ASSOCIATION.

Finally, the Board would state that, in their opinion, the whole drift and current of the evidence tends irresistibly to the conclusion that there was among the class of violence known to exist in this city, and among the members of the ex-Confederate associations before alluded to, a preconcerted plan and purpose of attack upon this Convention, provided any plausible pretext therefor could be found. Threats to members to "prepare their coffins," warnings to friends to keep clear of the vicinity, anonymous letters dissuading those whose purpose to be present was known, all these taken together, the Board regard as of a significance which can hardly be misinterpreted. Though not in evidence, it is within the personal knowledge of the Board that a mock obituary notice of the demise of the Convention on the 30th of July, was some weeks previous posted in this city.

ATTITUDE OF MAYOR MONROE.

Whether, and to what degree, Mayor MONROE can be regarded as an accomplice in, or knowing to this purpose of attack, will, probably, by direct testimony, never appear. Whether any definite instructions were given to the police, the Board regard as immaterial. He knew their feelings toward this party of negro suffrage to be identified with those of the mob. Three-fourths of them were ex-Confederate soldiers, and at least one of their officers, appointed by himself, a notorious thug, assassin, and former leader of the very men of blood who might be expected to be foremost in the attack. Had the police been sent to the Hall in advance, with orders to preserve the peace, they could have had no excuse for the attack on the Convention; on the contrary, they must have acted in its defence; and this was the advice of Gen. HERRON. But if the police are kept away until an attack is made and fighting ensues, then precipitated in mass upon the scene, it is easy to foresee what will be their action in quelling the riot. The Convention and its supporters have been long held up as outlaws, revolutionists and conspirators against law, and the police would have acted by the order of the Mayor but for the interference of Gen. BAIRD. As it is a maxim that a man must be presumed to intend the legitimate consequences of his acts, the Board are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that, although the instance of Lieut.-Gov. VOORHIS and others were successful in causing the issuing of the Proclamation, yet that Mayor MONROE knew well that before the excited passions of the mob, it would be as a barrier of straw to fire; that no troops had been asked for, and without the presence of police violence was inevitable. When, therefore, he withdrew and massed his armed police, and on the breaking out of the riot, precipitated them upon the scene, the Board are compelled to conclude that he knew what their action would be, and that he intended the inevitable consequences of his own acts.

THE IDENTITY OF PARTIES.

The Board would call attention to the evidence, which seems in many instances to indicate clearly the identity of parties guilty of murder. The impossibility of bringing such criminals to justice under the civil Government, as it now exists, would be, in their opinion, universally acknowledged by this community. Reliable evidence would seem to fix the identity of one of the murderers of Capt. LOUP, the Ex-United States officer. The evidence against the notorious LUCIEN ADAMS, though direct, is that of negroes. In this connection the Board would respectfully call attention to the small proportion of negro testimony taken, and to the fact that all important points regarded as established rest upon white testimony alone.

MAYOR MONROE'S APPOINTMENTS.

Attention is called to the manner in which, since his advent into office, Mayor MONROE has made his appointments and changes on the police and his disregard of the recommendation and advice of the chief. His appointment of LUCIEN ADAMS as a Sergeant is considered by the Chief as outraging the feelings of the community. But the Board are compelled to state that, in their opinion, it is the party to which such men as LUCIEN ADAMS were leaders that Mayor MONROE owed his reëlection, and that he now fears to disobey their dictation.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

In regard to the Chief of Police and his share of the responsibility for the riot, it will be remarked that he was but a subordinate carrying out the orders of his superior. The Board are inclined to regard him as well disposed in the main, and only regret that he should not have thought it his duty to resign, rather than to aid in executing a programme of which he must have foreseen the result. There is but one point on which his testimony may be regarded as invalidated. In common with the Mayor and the police generally, he denies the giving of any orders to arm. If the evidence of the policeman DORSEY, and the clerk and telegraph operator CAZEAUX is to be credited, such orders were sent by the Mayor through the Chief and subordinates, on Sunday.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, the Board will state that it is by no means their opinion that hostility to Northern and Union men so prevails in the community at large, as of itself either to endanger their life or property, provided they refrain from claiming freedom of speech concerning subjects on which, like that of Slavery before the war, no difference of opinion is tolerated. But in regard to the party which elected Mayor MONROE, and which, through him, now controls in a great measure the Municipal Government and City Police, this party the Board do consider as most thoroughly imbued with the spirit of hostility alluded to, and so soon as the lapse of sufficient time shall have convinced them that no punishment is to be anticipated for past offences, and that they need be no longer "on their good behavior," then, in the Board's opinion, a period of insecurity for Northern life and property will recommence. The recent success of this party at the polls, is, in the Board's opinion, due, first to the fact that its candidate was peculiarly identified with the Confederate cause, and secondly, to the unfortunate apathy of the best classes of the community on the subject of municipal elections, which appears to be the curse of large cities, and results in throwing the Government thereof into unworthy hands.

The Commission have thus endeavored to give, as concisely as possible, the conclusions at which they have been compelled to arrive on the subject of the causes of, and responsibility for the recent bloodshed. What, if any, action is called for is for the decision of higher authority.

JOSEPH A. MOWER,
Brevet Major-Gen., U. S. A., President.
S. M. QUINCY,
Brevet Brig.-Gen. U. S. Vol., } Members.
J. IRVIN GREGG,
Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. A.,
GEO. BALDY, Brevet Brig.-Gen., U. S. V., Recorder.
To Col. GEORGE LEE, Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of the Gulf.
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 5, 1866.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED ARSON.

The Fire at No. 292 Grand-street—Testimony Against Henry Rice—The Manner in which the Alleged Crime was Committed—The Evidence Presents a Bad Aspect for the Prisoner.

HENRY RICE, who was arrested on Tuesday night, charged with setting fire to his own premises, No. 292 Grand-street, on which there was an insurance of $16,000, (the particulars of which were reported in yesterday's TIMES,) was brought before Judge SHANDLEY yesterday afternoon for examination, when the following testimony was elicited:

TESTIMONY OF NATHAN FRANK.

Nathan Frank being sworn, says: I live at No. 49 Attorney-street, and work at No. 313½ Grand-street, for J. Kahn; on Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1866, between 2 and 3 o'clock P. M., I saw some people running; I looked up the street and saw smoke coming from the upper windows of the building occupied by Mr. Rice; I ran up to the store and went in to help put out the fire; I went down to the hydrant in the front cellar, and passed up water in pails; in my hurry, after passing up a number of pails of water, I fell down, and then noticed a light under the door of the back cellar, I pushed the door in; it appeared to be fastened; at that moment Officer Reilly came in at the door from the yard; I got water, and the fire was put out; I saw a quantity of pine wood split up and standing on end, (the same way blacksmith's make a fire for heating tires,) in the middle of the room, and a lot of rags around it; the fire was under the wood, blazing up through it; there was plenty of other wood in the cellar, but not piled up in the same way; I saw a bottle picked up by Officer Reilly; I smelled it; it had some kerosene oil in it; the officer asked Mr. Rice where it came from; he said he had a lot on the mantelpiece, and it must have fallen off; it would have been impossible for the bottle to have fallen from the mantelpiece and got under the burning wood, where it was found; the fire up stairs was on the second floor, and there was no burning between the two fires; I think the place must have been set on fire wilfully; the preparation in the cellar could not have come by accident.

TESTIMONY OF OFFICER RILEY.

Terence Riley, being sworn, says: I am a policeman on duty in the Tenth Precinct; I was on duty in the Station-house on Tuesday afternoon, Oct. 2, when a boy came in and said there was a fire in Grand-street; I ran immediately to the fire; found that it was at No. 292 Grand-street; other people were there before me; some policemen and others; I went through the store into the back room, and then hoisted the window and got into the yard; I then saw smoke coming out of the cellar; I got down into the area; found the back door was open; I saw a fire burning in about the middle of the back cellar room, blazing up about two and a half feet; there appeared to be some split light wood standing on end, and some other wood laid across it on the top; the fire was under it, burning up pretty strong; at that moment two men came in at the door at the foot of the stairs, and we procured water and put out the flames; immediately after it was out, Mr. Rice came in and appeared to be anxious to upset things; I told him to let that wood alone till I would examine how things were situated; I then took up the pieces of wood separately and examined them; they were mostly burned on the ground end; on closer examination I [illegible] bottle [illegible] on the floor under the wood [illegible] the fire; I examined it [illegible]; there was also oil on the outside of the bottle; I took charge of the bottle and took it to the Station-house; while I was at work in the cellar, the firemen were putting out the fire on the second floor; there was no connection of burning between the two fires; the appearances of the preparation show that the premises were set on fire wilfully; I asked Mr. Rice how that fire came there; he said there were two men in there drinking wine some ten minutes before; I showed him the bottle and asked him if he had seen it before; he gave me to understand that he did not know anything about the bottle, nor how the fire originated; I have examined where the burning took place, in the dark room on the second floor, and I don't think it possible for any person to have come in from the yard and set fire to the place without Mr. Rice, who was in the store, hearing them; there was a dog tied in the back kitchen, near the door.

TESTIMONY OF JOSEPH LIEB.

Joseph Lieb, being duly sworn, says: I live at No. 385 East Houston-street; I deal in wines; I have my place of business in the front cellar of No. 292 Grand-street; on Tuesday, Oct. 2, I went to my place of business about half-past one o'clock in the afternoon, to get some wine; when I opened the cellar Frederick Raddince, a clerk in Levi's shoe-store, No. 294 Grand-street, was with me; I told him I smelled something burning; he said it must be in the neighborhood; I remained in the cellar long enough to draw off five gallons of wine, and then left; I did not go to the back part of the cellar; I took the wine from the second cask from the steps; after I opened the cellar I smelled the burning; I went into Mr. Rice's store and got a cigar; the clerk staid by the cellar until I returned; the clerk told Rice to give me a cigar, and I gave him a drink of wine; when I went into Mr. Rice's store the first time, (before twelve o'clock,) I saw him counting his money; I took some of my wine to No. 385 East Houston-street; I had been there about five minutes when I heard the bells strike; I am not insured; my property in the cellar is worth about $1,600; I have had the cellar about three months; was there before Rice came there; I now pay $15 a month rent to Rice; I paid him last Saturday up to Nov. 1.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN MULLER.

John Muller being sworn, says: I live at No. 78 Eldridge-street, and am clerk for HENRY HARTSMANN, who keeps a grocery at the same place; I know HENRY RICE, who keeps a cigar store at No. 292 Grand-street; I sold him a pint of kerosene oil, which he told me to put in a bottle just like the one shown me by the officer; I did so; it was not a long bottle with a shoulder; I know it was the shape of the one now here; that is all I know; it was wrapped up in a paper when he gave it to me; I do not remember if I wrapped it up or not after the oil was put in; he might have done it; I don't remember if I have sold him oil before; I might have sold him this oil two or three weeks ago; I don't remember exactly the time.

The case was at this point adjourned and the prisoner remanded to jail.

Commissioners of Emigration.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday, the following statements were submitted:

Number of emigrants arrived to Sept. 26, 1866	131,645			
Number of emigrants arrived since to Oct. 3, 1866	4,997			
Total	136,642			
To same date in 1865	140,218			
	1866.	1865.	1864.	1863.
No. of inmates in institutions, Ward's Island	936	1,050	961	719
Balance in Bank	$12,007 96			
Aggregate receipts to Sept. 26, 1866	$435,113 43			
Received since to Oct. 3 for commutation of passengers	10,712 16—445,825 59			
Total	$457,833 55			
Disbursements, as per previous account, to Sept. 26, 1866	$428,210 35			
Balance in Bank	$29,623 20			

RETURN OF ARRIVALS AT CASTLE GARDEN DURING SEPTEMBER, 1866.

Port of Clearance.	Vessels.	Bonded Passengers.	Not Liable to Bond
Liverpool	16	6,786	331
London	5	1,134	37
Glasgow	2	483	6
Londonderry	1	120	7
Havre	1	335	61
Hamburg	8	2,391	14
Bremen	7	3,019	163
Antwerp	1	162	2
Copenhagen	1	385	0
Madeira	1	40	5
Total	43	14,856	626
By 16 sailing vessels		3,126	76
By 27 steamers		11,730	550
Total..44 vessels		14,856	626

The following is the relative proportion of sailing vessels and steam vessels bringing passengers which were landed at Castle Garden during the month of September, 1866: Number of sailing vessels, 16; aliens, 3,126; citizens and aliens not liable to bond, 76; total, 3,202. Number of steamers, 27; aliens, 11,730; citizens and aliens not liable to bond, 550; total, 12,280. Total number of sailing vessels and steamers, 15,480. Steamers under flag of United States, 2; Great Britain, 19; Bremen, 2; Hamburg, 3; France, 1.

POLICE TRIALS.

Shelter in a Storm—Policemen and Lager-Beer—Practical Jokers—A Ballet Girl in Trouble.

Before Commissioners Bergen, Acton and Manierre.

CAN'T STAND THE RAIN.

The Police Commissioners were busily employed yesterday in trying policemen upon charges of all sorts and descriptions. The usual percentage of these charges were for being off post and failing to properly perform patrol duty. Among them were a number against officers for having, during the recent rainy weather, tried to avoid getting wet. The Sergeants and roundsmen were unusually vigilant during these stormy nights, and the patrolmen would scarcely be fairly ensconced in a hallway or under the protecting shelter of some convenient shed before they were pounced upon by these officers and dragged forth to perform their duty in the darkness and damp. Not only did they fail in their attempts to keep dry coats upon their backs, but yesterday they were arraigned before the Commissioners to answer charges of neglect of duty. In every instance where the offence was satisfactorily proved, a fine equal to two or three days' pay will be imposed. Mr. ACTON stated that it was on these dark and drizzling nights when they expect the utmost vigilance from the officers, for it was on those nights when burglars and thieves were about in greatest strength.

WOULD HAVE HIS LAGER.

TIMOTHY MALLOY, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was charged with being off post and drinking lager beer in a saloon. Sergt. THOMPSON saw the officer go into the saloon, and watched him. MALLOY stood with his back to the window, but the Sergeant saw the proprietor hand him a glass of lager, saw the officer raise the glass to his mouth, throw back his head, heard him heave a sigh of satisfaction, and then pass the empty glass back to the proprietor. Still, he couldn't swear he *saw* him drink the beer, and the officer positively denied having done so. The proprietor of the place, a German, was called to the stand. He testified that the officer was in the saloon, but drank no beer.

Mr. ACTON—What did he do with the glass you gave him?

WITNESS—I didn't gif him none.

Mr. ACTON—What, not any?

WITNESS—Nein, not von glass I didn't gif 'em.

Mr. ACTON—What did he do with the glass you put in his hand?

WITNESS—I didn't gif him no glass in der hand—not von trop of lager did he haf in my blace.

Mr. ACTON—What did you do with the glass he handed back to you?

WITNESS—I vashed it out und put it unter der kounter!!

This unconscious admission on the part of the witness produced a roar of laughter in the court-room, and MALLOY lost his case. That glass of lager will cost him more "stamps" than he contracted for.

DISRESPECTFUL TO HIS SUPERIOR OFFICER.

Roundsman GARRETT STACK, of the Twenty-first Precinct, was tried for using disrespectful language to his Captain. Capt. WILSON testified that STACK came into the Station-house in an excited manner, and addressing him (WILSON) said he was not going to be imposed upon any longer; that he was going to have his afternoon rest in spite of all the orders of Capt. WILSON, or any one else. The Captain tried to avoid any words with the officer by retiring to his private room, but GARRETT followed him, using very abusive language. The Captain then ordered him to go into the men's sitting room, but GARRETT declined, saying that it was his dinner time, and he was going home. He then left the house and was gone an hour or more. GARRETT made his case far worse by his impertinent bearing before the Commissioners, and while he is sure of being reduced to the ranks, he may be exceedingly thankful if he does not lose his shield entirely.

BROOKLYN OFFICERS.

The number of Brooklyn officers arraigned for violations of the rules was larger than usual, but no cases of interest were presented. Crackers would seem to be a favorite article of food in Brooklyn, for several of the officers charged with being off post alleged as an excuse that they had "just stepped into a saloon to get a few crackers." Mr. ACTON suggested that these crackers were probably purchased where a penny's worth was sold for a dime and a glass of bourbon thrown in.

DRUGGED BY HIS FRIEND.

Officer JOHN A. SMITH, of the Seventeenth Precinct, was charged with being grossly drunk. It appears that on one of the rainy days last week the officer came to the Station-house about dark and passed into the yard, staggering all about as he walked through the room. The Sergeant, who saw him, waited for his return, but as he did not appear, sent a man to look for him. SMITH was found lying in the yard in an insensible condition. He was brought into the house, but continued insensible all night, no doubt being entertained as to his intoxication. The officer stated that while patrolling his post in the rain a friend met him, and seeing that he was cold and wet went into his own residence and brought him out some kind of syrup. This he drank, and soon after began to feel dizzy and sick. He hastened toward the Station-house, but lost his senses before reaching there, and only found it instinctively. He remembered nothing further until he awoke next morning. The witnesses against him testified that they smelled of his breath while he was unconscious, but could detect no smell of liquor. The Commissioners thought that a man who was verdant enough to be drugged by either friend or foe was not a fit man for police duty. The accepted theory of the case is, that the officer really did partake of some drug, but that he did so to conceal the smell of liquor, and that his insensibility was produced by a combination of bad whisky and opium. His uniform could doubtless be purchased at a low price, as the present owner will probably have no further use for it.

PRACTICAL JOKERS.

Officers BERNARD CONWAY and DENNIS CRONAN, of the Sixth Precinct, were arraigned for having conspired with two or three others to deprive CHAUNCEY ELLIS of his peace of mind. ELLIS is a one-armed man, simple and good-natured, and is a private watchman. These persons had been playing jokes on that poor fellow for a day or two, and one evening made him believe that a pocket-book full of money had been lost in the street. Putting full confidence in the story, ELLIS procured a lantern and spent several hours poking in the mud in search of the lost treasure. One of the accused finally came to his assistance and suddenly discovered a wallet stuffed full of greenbacks, lying in the street. This he grabbed, and showing ELLIS several "50's" inside, decamped in haste with the treasure. ELLIS didn't like this style of treatment, thinking the officers ought to divide the spoils with him. Carrying the joke still further, the accused wanted to pay ELLIS off, and offered him $50 for his share, but he was covetous, and ran his price up to $100. The officers "deviled" him two or three days, during which time he says he could neither think or dream of anything else than the found treasure. Seeing that he was not likely to get any division of the spoils, he suddenly turned the tables upon the practical jokers by putting charges against them for attempting to swindle him. This led to an explanation of the joke, and yesterday the complainant acknowledged the sell, told the story of his own and the officers' foolishness, and the case was laughed out of Court.

A BALLET-GIRL INSULTED.

Miss ELIZA SANDFORD, a very pretty, modest-appearing English girl, residing at No. 7 Carroll-place, accused officer PETER J. LINDEN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, of insulting her in the street. The young lady is a member of the ballet company now playing at Niblo's Theatre, and while proceeding to her home, a few nights since, after the performance, the officer met her in the street and, putting his arm around her waist, demanded a kiss. The lady indignantly informed him that he was mistaken in her character, but he insisted on having a kiss, and the lady resisted him. Convinced at last that the girl was respectable, the officer, evidently thinking to intimidate her and prevent her making a complaint against him, took her to the Station House, and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against her. When taken to the court next morning, the charge was dismissed. The friends of the lady determined that such an outrage should not pass unpunished, and accordingly preferred charges against the officer. He undertook to show that the complainant was singing in the street, and acting in a disorderly manner, but failed to do so. Miss SANDFORD testified that subsequent to her arrest, the officer said to her that he had no complaint to make against her, and that if she had given him a kiss he would have let her go. This is the second complaint which has been made against policemen for insulting the ladies of this ballet company during the few weeks they have been in this country. In the first case the officer, who simply spoke to one of them while on her way home, calling her "a gay girl," was fined heavily. The Commissioners are determined to make an example in this instance, and Officer LINDEN's dismissal from the force may be considered certain. While the Commissioners require officers to keep watch of ladies in the street at night, they feel outraged that any member of the force should presume to speak to a strange lady, unless called upon so to do in the performance of his duty. They recognize the fact that there are hundreds of honest working girls, beside those connected with the theatres, whose business compels them to be out late at night, frequently without male protectors, and they desire to teach policemen that they are to secure all such from insult.

CONCLUSION OF AN OLD CASE.

On the last trial day Officer JOHN SHEA was arraigned for having beaten a colored man named DAVENPORT. Yesterday the same officer was tried for clubbing the wife of DAVENPORT, a white woman. The two offences were committed at the same place, a tenement house in Attorney-street. It appears that on the night of the assault Mrs. DAVENPORT and two colored women were sitting on their own doorstep, when the officer came up and addressed the white woman, said she had abused him down at the Tombs, when her husband was on trial. The woman declined to talk with him, whereupon he ordered her to go into the house. She did not comply as speedily as he desired, whereupon he seized her by the shoulder and threw her on the walk. She struggled to get free, and the officer beat her with his club, striking her several blows. One of these falling on her head, knocked her senseless to the ground. The testimony in the two cases shows that the officer had been badly beaten by some colored men in that vicinity a few nights before, and was looking for his assailants. He mistook DAVENPORT for one of these and arrested him, clubbing him on the way to the Station-house. On the officer's statement the accused was locked up for trial. When the case was tried in the Special Sessions the prisoner proved an *alibi*, and was discharged. Mrs. DAVENPORT was present at the trial of her husband, and had some words with the officer, hence the subsequent assault upon her. The officer evidently got hold of the wrong parties, and acted with brutality throughout. His sphere of usefulness unquestionably lies in other fields, and he will doubtless be permitted to seek more congenial employment.

FAILED TO MAKE AN ARREST.

OTTO SCHULTZ complained that Officer VAN ALSTYNE failed to make an arrest when he called upon him so to do. The complainant testified that a boy threw a stone and hit his boy in the eye, inflicting a severe injury. He called upon the officer to arrest the boy who had thrown the stone, but that officer would not do it. VAN ALSTYNE showed that at the time he was engaged in straightening out a jam of cars and wagons in the Bowery, and could not leave. Further, that the assault was committed in another precinct, and he referred the complainant to an officer then in sight who belonged to that precinct. The officer cleared himself with the skill of a first-class lawyer.

AN UNCIVIL OFFICER.

Officer JAMES CONLIN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, was arrigned for an assault committed upon CORNELIUS DUGAN. In the absence of the complainant, Capt. CAMERON stated the case, as follows: Mr. DUGAN saw some boys stealing lumber from Dr. CROSBY's Mission Church, corner of Twenty-second street and First-avenue, and went to ask the officer to prevent further depredations. The officer wanted to know who put him in charge of that property, and declined to interfere. Mr. DUGAN said he thought it was a policeman's business to prevent robberies, when the officer told him that if he did not "move on" he would arrest him. A moment later the officer seized Mr. DUGAN by the collar and put him into the street. Two witnesses testified to the assault, and the officer did not deny it. The case was left open to hear the statement of Mr. DUGAN.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Before Justice Hogan.

THE GOLDSCHMIDT FALSE PRETENCE CASE.

The examination into the charge of grand larceny by trick and device, preferred by JOHN SCHLESSINGER, of No. 404 Broadway, against JOHN S. GOLDSCHMIDT, was resumed yesterday morning, agreeably to adjournment. Assistant District-Attorney GUNNING S. BEDORD appeared for the people; CHARLES S. SPENCER for the defence.

Mr. SCHLESSINGER testified that he had an interview with the accused on the 17th ult., at which J. W. KENNARD was present. GOLDSCHMIDT stated at that interview that he had sold ten pieces of such goods as were imported by the witness. The prisoner proceeded to say that he was selling goods on commission for a New-York firm, and that GOLDSCHMIDT BROTHERS, of Philadelphia, had made an offer of $9 per yard for the goods; but as the New-York firm employing the accused could not afford to sell goods at that price, he (GOLDSCHMIDT) had made application to him, (SCHLESSINGER,) as the original importer. At that interview the prisoner gave his name as LEWIS, and wanted to know what commission would be allowed him, hoping that they would be liberal, and hinting that he was generally allowed three per cent. Mr. SCHLESSINGER thought he could not afford more than 2½ per cent., which was accepted. Some discussion then ensued regarding the mode of transportation, when SCHLESSINGER proposed telegraphing to the Philadelphia firm, but GOLDSCHMIDT said he would do so himself, which being agreed upon, he wrote the following dispatch: "I have discovered the original importer, JOHN SCHLESSINGER, No. 404 Broadway, of chinchilla and fur beavers. He is willing to give them at your price, $9 per yard, 5 per cent., 30 days. Please telegraph mode of transportation." GOLDSCHMIDT signed this dispatch, using the name "John Lewis," and then left the store for the alleged purpose of telegraphing. As no answer was received up to 4 o'clock that day, Mr. SCHLESSINGER wrote to GOLDSCHMIDT BROTHERS, at No. 355 Market-street, Philadelphia, and received an answer by mail.

Mr. BEDFORD wished to offer this letter in evidence, to which objection was made by prisoner's counsel, and an animated discussion was the result. Justice HOGAN decided at its close not to admit the letter. Mr. BEDFORD then asked for an adjournment to enable him to procure the attendance of Messrs. GOLDSCHMIDT BROTHERS as witnesses. His request was granted, and the further hearing set down for this morning at 10 o'clock.

It was stated during the examination that there are two firms in Market-street, Philadelphia, bearing the name and style of GOLDSCHMIDT BROTHERS, one at No. 335, who are well known and an old-established house. The other is a new firm, and are at No. 430 Market-street. The old firm received Mr. SCHLESSINGER's letter, and intimated in return that some cheat was intended. The counsel for the accused claimed that his client was a member of the new firm at No. 430, and that they are doing an honorable business, though he made no explanation in relation to the prisoner assuming the name of Lewis. The fact that the goods were discovered in this City, having been removed from the original wrappings, was also passed by unheeded.

BURGLARS ARRESTED IN THE ACT.

During Tuesday night the saloon and restaurant of JOSEPH MARMONT, at No. 88 Fulton-street, was forcibly entered by burglars, who wrenched off a shutter and then broke in the window. Soon after their entrance, Officers FARRELL and MILES, of the Second Precinct Police, came by the premises on their rounds, and discovered the traces of the entrance made by the thieves. They immediately followed and arrested EDWARD LORENZO, 26 years of age, and WM. GRACE, aged 17 years. Being thus caught "dead to rights," as the thieves' jargon has it, both the prisoners confessed they intended stealing cigars and wine. They were arraigned before the Court yesterday morning and committed for trial in default of bail.

About 3 o'clock yesterday morning Officer HANNAN of the Third Precinct, found the front door of No. 29 Robinson-street, occupied as a storehouse by GEO. A. MERWIN, standing ajar. He entered the building and made a search, succeeding finally in finding THOMAS O'DONNELL concealed behind some barrels, and he escorted him to the Station-house. Justice HOGAN committed the accused for trial, in default of bail. O'DONNELL is 35 years of age and a laborer.

A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

JOHN KELLY, who claims to be a nephew of Sheriff KELLY, was arrested yesterday by Officer COWAN, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on a charge of forgery. It appears that the prisoner went to the Shoe and Leather Bank, and presented a check of $300 to the paying-teller. The check purported to be signed by JOHN KELLY, and was made payable to GEO. SMITH. Mr. CRANE, the teller, discovered that the check was a forgery, and accordingly for the officer, and caused the arrest of the bearer. The prisoner was remanded for further examination.

DESPERATE AFFRAY.

Just before noon yesterday a desperate affray took place in Chambers-street. VALENTINE STEEL owns a cart and is employed in transporting marble and other materials for the new Court-house, and a quarrel occurred between him and DAVID SHAW, a laborer, in relation to the unloading of a cart. The dispute ended in a fight, during which STEEL struck the laborer on the head with a fragment of iron, inflicting a slight wound. This so enraged SHAW that he caught up a cart-rung and struck his assailant with it across the face, fracturing his nose in the most frightful manner. Upon the receipt of the blow STEEL fell to the pavement insensible. He was removed to the New-York Hospital. Officer DAVIS, of the Sixth Precinct, arrested SHAW, and he was committed for trial in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Before Justice Dodge.

A NEW SPECIES OF THEFT—AN IMPORTANT CASE.

Mr. SAMUEL E. TOMPKINS, who is the contractor for the saddlery and harness work of the State Prison at Sing Sing, appeared before Justice DODGE yesterday and entered a complaint against ANDREW STEVENSON MCBRIDE and his son JAMES, for theft, alleged to have been committed under the following circumstances. It appears, according to the affidavits in the case, that a convict named JAMES RAYMOND alias Harry Howard, who is now serving out a life term in the Sing Sing prison, had won the confidence and respect of the keeper by his uniform good behavior, and had been placed in charge of the harness packing and shipping department. His instructions were to box up all of this class of goods and direct them to SAMUEL E. TOMPKINS, Newark, N. J. One of these boxes, shipped on Friday last, failed to reach the contractor, and he immediately took steps to ascertain its whereabouts. In this he was unsuccessful for some time. The convict swore he sent the box, and directed it to the owner at Newark, and that he knew nothing further about it—it must have been detained or mislaid on the route. The captain of the sloop that usually carries Mr. TOMPKINS' work contradicted this statement of RAYMOND, but thought that it might afford a clue to the discovery of the thief or thieves to know that he (the captain) carried a box down that was marked "P. TRAYNOR, No. 744 Broadway, New-York. He thought nothing of it at the time it was shipped, but now began to believe that this was just the box they were looking for. Officer AVERY, of the Twentieth Precinct, then took the matter in hand, and on going to the store of Mr. TRAYNOR he learned from that gentleman that he had no knowledge of how the box came to be sent to him, but that it had been delivered to him, and was called for and taken away by two parties named MCBRIDE, who lived somewhere up town. The detective then proceeded to the residence of the MCBRIDES, at No. 276 West Twenty-ninth-street, where he found the box, broken open, and part of the contents taken out. The parties were immediately arrested and brought before Justice DODGE, who committed them for trial with bail.

MAYHEM.

Mr. JOHN FERGUSON resides with his family in the tenement-house No. 226 West Houston-street. In the same house lives a man named THOMAS JAMES, who is also blessed with a wife and family. On Monday morning the wives of FERGUSON and JAMES had a little difficulty in the yard relative to the ownership of a boiler, which was claimed by each. On the evening of the same day as Mrs. FERGUSSON was passing up stairs, she was, as she alleges, set upon by Mr. JAMES, and driven, for safety, into her own room. Desiring to avoid trouble, her husband then closed and barred the door, and the family retired to bed. They were not permitted to remain long at rest, however, for, a short time afterwards, the JAMES family came up stairs strongly reinforced by other tenants of the house, and commenced a vigorous assault upon the door of Mr. FERGUSSON's bedroom. This barrier soon yielded to their united endeavors, and the party rushed into the room. It is alleged that Mr. JAMES then ran to the bed in which Mr. FERGUSSON was lying, and taking him by the hair of his head dragged him out into the centre of the room and there deliberately bit off the end of his nose. After the melée was over a clasp knife, said to belong to the Mayhemite, was found on the floor. The injured man therefore charges JAMES with a felonious assault, with intent to kill. The accused was committed without bail.

ROBBED IN A SALOON.

MICHAEL WHALEN, who resides at No. 165 East Twenty-second-street, went into the liquor saloon of JAMES YOUNG, in East Twenty-second-street. While there he drank very freely with a number of persons who were in the place at the time. One of the number named PRICE, is said to have stood in very close proximity to Mr. WHALEN while he was at the bar, and then to have run out very suddenly into the back yard. Almost immediately Mr. W. missed his watch, and calling the attention of the proprietor to his loss, that gentleman went out with him and found PRICE, a man named HUGHES, and two others standing by the water-closet. As soon as they heard the gentleman mention the loss of his watch, they jumped over the fence and ran away. They were pursued by Officer HIBBARD, of the Eighteenth Precinct, who soon overtook HUGHES, and upon searching him he found the missing watch in his pocket. The other parties were not arrested. HUGHES says that he did not take the watch, that it was PRICE who did it; that he (PRICE) was just going to throw it in the water-closet, when he, in order to rescue it for the owner, seized it and ran away with the rest of the party. The only trouble seems to be that he ran too fast, and in the wrong direction. He was committed for examination, without bail.

A DISHONEST BAR-TENDER.

THOMAS HESS was yesterday arrested and brought before Judge DODGE, on the charge of larceny. His employer, Mr. EDWARD LUOICQ, keeps a liquor-store at No. 386 Sixth-avenue, and the accused was for some time employed as his bar-keeper. On Tuesday Mr. LUOICQ missed a meerschaum pipe and two stems from his bar, valued together at $10, and suspecting HESS to be the thief, he confronted him with the charge, when he frankly acknowledged the theft, and delivered up the property. The prisoner was committed for examination.

STEALING CALICO.

A young man, who gave his name as WM. SIMPSON, was apprehended yesterday afternoon for stealing sixty yards of calico, worth $12, from in front of the dry goods store of CHARLES LACY, No. 344 Bowery. A clerk named ROOSEVELT caught the accused in the act of leaving with the goods. The prisoner was committed for examination in default of the required bail.

PETTY LARCENY.

Mrs. ELIZA A. WHITE, who resides at No. 278 West Seventeenth-street, yesterday caused the arrest of CATHARINE MCGLYNN, to whose care she committed a shawl and skirt of hers with directions to pawn the same for her. CATHARINE failed to return with either the goods or money, and was therefore arrested and brought to court, where she was committed for examination.

Essex Market—Before Justice Shandley.

A DISHONEST EMPLOYEE.

Mr. LOUIS KASSEL, who keeps a leather store at No. 138 Delancey-street, appeared before Judge SHANDLEY, yesterday, and preferred a charge of larceny against CHARLES MELLIS, a workman in his employ; who, it is alleged, has, at various times, of late, unlawfully appropriated some of his employer's goods to his own private use. On Monday last, two Morocco skins, one sheep-skin, and five pieces of leather, valued in all at about $12, were missed from the store. Officer O'HARY, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was intrusted with the management of the affair, and he proceeded at once to ferret out the guilty one. He was led to suspect the accused, and upon searching his apartments, at No. 138 Delancey-street, the stolen property was found. MELLIS was therefore committed for examination, in default of the required bail.

Yorkville Court—Before Justice Connolly.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

Mr. PHILIP BICK, a merchant tailor, doing business at No. 556 Third-avenue, yesterday made affidavit before Justice CONNOLLY, that on or about the 2d day of November, 1864, one THOMAS C. LEATCRAFT, *alias* Edward Jones, came to his place and purchased one cloth coat, one cassimere vest, a pair of cloth pantaloons, a vest and an overcoat, for which he gave a $70 check on the Bulls' Head Bank, purporting to be drawn by H. R. SAWYER to the order of Edward Jones, which he then and there endorsed to Mr. BICK's order, saying at the same time that the check was from his employer for services. As it was after bank-hours, the check was not presented until the day following, when it was ascertained from the paying-teller of the bank, that no party by that name had any account there, and that the check was worthless. Why the accused was not arrested before this time does not appear, but so it is. He was brought to the Yorkville Court yesterday, where he was committed for examination.

Tenth Annual Meeting of the Society for the Increase of the Ministry.

This Society held its tenth annual meeting on Tuesday evening at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of Madison-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street. The first public service of this Society was held last Sunday evening at Calvary Church, in this City, on which occasion a large audience had assembled to assist in advancing the cause. The meeting last evening was the annual meeting, devoted entirely to the business detail of the organization.

There were present in the chancel of the church Right Rev. Bishops KEMPER, MCCOSKEY, CLARKSON, LEE, of Iowa, WHIPPLE, of Minnesota, RANDALL and KERFOOT, besides a large number of the Episcopal clergy from all parts of the country.

The services were opened by the chanting of an anthem and the singing of the 63d selection of Psalms, after which the 10th chapter of St. Luke's Gospel was read by Right. Rev. Bishop KERFOOT. The collects were then read by Right Rev. Bishop CLARKSON, after which the Recording Secretary, Rev. A. B. GOODRICH, of Utica, N. Y., read the annual report of the Association.

By this report it appears that the total receipts of the Society for the year amount to $19,074 36. The total resources amount to $20,125 63. Total expenditures for the year, $19,677 80.

During the year the Society has aided 120 scholars in efforts to obtain a proper ecclesiastical education to properly fit them for the work of the ministry making 262 in all who have been benefited by the labors of the Society since its organization. One hundred have been ordained to the work of the ministry.

Contributions to the Society have been received from 26 dioceses, the scholars aided have been from 19 different dioceses, who are now pursuing their studies in all the different theological institutions of the Church.

Nineteen scholars have been aided by "the sons of the clergy fund."

An earnest appeal was made in the report for the enlargement of this fund. The report reminded the audience that there had been much done by this Society since its organization which could not be represented by figures or be expressed upon paper; that they were in earnest endeavors constantly to urge young men to adopt the Church and enter upon the labors of the ministry. After the reading of the report, Rev. Dr. HUNTINGTON, of Boston, introduced the speakers of the evening. The first speaker was Right Rev. Bishop KERFOOT, of the Diocese of Pittsburgh, Penn., who, in an address of some length, set forth eloquently and earnestly the great need of an organization of this character, and urged still greater efforts to speed the work in its progress.

The meeting was then addressed by Right Rev. Bishop RANDALL, of Colorado, who spoke of the great extent of his diocese, and had cause to lament the absence of a sufficient number of laborers in a field presenting such great wants, a field both vast and requiring the husbandman's most active energies to make it fit for Christ.

The Right Reverend gentleman was succeeded by Right Rev. Bishop MCCOSKRY, of Michigan; Rev. Dr. PINCHON, Professor of Theology in Trinity College, Hartford; Rev. P. H. PADDOCK, of Detroit; Right Rev. Bishop WHIPPLE. At the close of the addresses Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY, the Rector of the church, made an earnest appeal for material aid to the Society, and a collection was taken up. The meeting closed by the singing of the 102d Hymn.

The closing prayers and the benediction were pronounced by Right Rev. Bishop MCCOSKRY.

The Board of Councilmen.

In an act passed by the last Legislature, a section was inserted providing for the election of five Councilmen in each Senatorial District, in place of six as at present.

The section reads as follows:

SEC. 12. There shall be elected at the next City election, and annually thereafter, five Councilmen from each Senatorial District in the City of New-York, as the same now are or may hereafter be constituted, by general ticket in each of said districts, and the persons so elected from each of said Senatorial Districts shall together form the Board of Councilmen for said City. All laws inconsistent with the provisions of this section are hereby repealed.

This would have reduced the Board to twenty members, but unfortunately a blunder was committed by the framers of the law, which renders it inoperative.

The State Constitution says that all bills relating to local matters must refer to one subject only, which subject must be stated in the title of the bill. The bill containing the clause referred to is entitled "An act to enable the Board of Supervisors of the County of New-York to raise money by tax," &c., and nothing whatever is said about the clause relating to the election of Councilmen. A communication on the subject was lately addressed to the Corporation Counsel, who has given his opinion that the clause in question is void, and consequently that, as heretofore, the Board of Councilmen must consist of twenty-four members.

The National Guard—Circular from Gen. Aspinwall in Relation to Tompkins Parade Ground.

The following circular has just been issued to the Commanding Officer in each Regiment in the First Division, in relation to the serial occupation of Tompkins Parade Ground:

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

COLONEL: In order to prevent confusion in the occupancy of the First Division Parade Ground, Tompkins Square, I am directed by Gen. ASPINWALL to prepare and keep a record of the days upon which the ground may be desired for the use of the various Regiments of the Division.

Before, therefore, ordering any drill of your command, you are invited to consult this record of the days upon which drills may have been ordered, and to record your command for such disengaged days as you may desire.

I am, Colonel, respectfully your obedient servant,
CHAS. H. TOMES, Major and A. D. C.,
No. 6 Maiden-lane.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball.

UNION VS. EXCELSIOR—A WELL-EARNED VICTORY FOR THE EXCELSIORS.

The Union Club, of Morrisania, visited Brooklyn Tuesday, to play the return game of their match with the Excelsior Club of the latter place. Having won every game which they have played, with the exception of the Athletic and Mutual matches, they of course looked upon this meeting as one of those "sure things" which so many clubs trip up on. The absence of BRAINARD and LEGGETT from the Excelsior nine made them still more confident, and they played one of those careless games which are more often the cause of defeat than bad play. The game opened very much in favor of the Unions, the score standing 8 to 4 at the end of the third inning, and at the end of the seventh inning the Unions were in the van by 27 to 20. In the last three innings, however, the Excelsiors made ten runs, while the Unions only made two, and received two skunks—the totals at the close standing 30 to 29. The play on both sides was very good all the way through, the short-stopping of young CHAUNCEY, one of the new junior players of the Excelsiors, being quite a feature. JEWELL, at right field, made a very difficult running fly-catch—a perfect beauty. AUSTIN also did well at right field, capturing three fly-balls, all well taken. The best of feeling was exhibited by the players, PABOR particularly being full of fun. A bountiful entertainment was provided by the Excelsiors, to which full justice was done by the Unions. The ball was presented in an exceedingly well-timed and humorous speech, and was received in the same good-natured strain. Altogether, the meeting of the Union and Excelsior Clubs was an enjoyable affair, and such as we do not see every day. The score is appended:

EXCELSIOR.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Mitchell, 3d b.	2	3	Smith, 1st b.	3	4
Clyne, c. f.	4	2	Hannegan, c. f.	2	3
Norton, c.	6	1	Pabor, p.	4	3
Chauncey, s. s.	5	3	Martin, 2d b.	2	4
Fletcher, p.	1	6	Aiken, l. f.	2	4
Jewell, r. f.	2	5	Birdsall, e.	3	3
Whiting, 1st b.	2	4	Wright, s. s.	2	4
Elmendorf, l. f.	3	3	Ketcham, 3d b.	4	3
Flanly, 2d b.	2	3	Austin, r. f.	5	1
Total	27	30	Total	27	29

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Excelsior	0	1	3	5	4	7	3	6	1	—30
Union	3	2	3	5	3	11	2	0	0	—29

Fly-catches—Union, 9; Excelsior 8.
Out on fouls—Union, 6; Excelsior, 4.
Umpire—Mr. GALVIN, of the Atlantic Club.
Scorers—Messrs. DURPIN and HANNEGAN.
Time of Game—Two hours and thirty minutes.

LAW REPORTS.

Action Against a Treasury Agent.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Justice Clerke.

Jeremiah Beall and Others vs. *L. B. Brasher.*—This action was commenced on the 8th of September, and, by an order of Justice Sutherland, the defendant was arrested, and held to bail in the sum of $70,000. The papers show that during the early part of this year the defendant was an agent of the Government in Georgia, and was appointed to supersede one Bunts, who had formerly held the position. On arriving at Albany, Ga., the defendant took charge of certain cotton which had been seized by Bunts, on the ground that it had been subscribed for the benefit of the Confederate Government by the owners, and caused the same to be shipped to New-York, to Simeon Draper. Previous, however, to its shipment a portion of the cotton was, under the rules of the Treasury Department, delivered over to the Government contract agent, who is allowed it for his own use by the Department in compensation for services in procuring the seizure and confiscation of cotton so set apart for the benefit of the late rebellion. The defendant, coming here, was arrested on the ground that he seized this cotton and applied it to his own use; but yesterday morning Mr. Justice CLERKE vacated the order of arrest and discharged the defendant. Subsequently another order of arrest was granted on other papers against the defendant.

G. P. Lowrey, Esq., appeared for the plaintiff, and Wm. Fullerton and Geo. R. Thompson, Esqs., for defendant.

Assault by a Captain on a Sailor.

MARINE COURT, OCT. 3.

Before Judge Hearne and a Jury.

James Holland vs. *Zimmerman.*—The plaintiff was a sailor and the defendant Captain of the steamer *North America.* The plaintiff asks for $5,000 damages for cruel and inhuman treatment. The defendant admits a little harsh treatment, but charges that it was only *quantum meruit*—that the defendant was mutinous, and was punished only so far as to make him do his duty. After the Jury had been out some time the Court ordered a sealed verdict.

A Street Collision.

MARINE COURT—OCT. 3.

Before Judge Gross and a Jury.

Michael Sullivan vs. *The Central Park North and East River Railroad Company.* The plaintiff is a carman, who on the 20th of March last was driving his horse and cart, when with force and arms, &c., the defendants' car wilfully and maliciously dashed into him, his horse and cart, breaking the cart, &c., and damaging him, the plaintiff, $500.

The defendants aver that their care and caution were extreme, and that the plaintiff with malice aforethought and evil intent, rushed at their car to their damage $30. Result of the case $20 damage for plaintiff.

Decisions.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 3.

By Justice Sutherland.

In re. the application of William B. Lawrence to have assessments for regulating and grading First-avenue from Thirty-seventh to Ninety-first street, vacated; order granted. Frederick P. James vs. James Devine et al.; motion to dissolve injunction denied, &c., &c. Mary A. Magee vs. Samuel Churchman; order of contempt and defaulting defendant; granted. Leopold Blumhaner vs. Israel Ritterman; motion to vacate order of arrest denied with $10 costs to abide the events of the action. Caroline Carson vs. Elias N. Beal et al.; motion granted, but without costs.

By Justice Clerke.

Converse vs. Barry; Hertz et al. vs. Hertz; motions dismissed with $10 costs. Lawrence vs. Lincoln; motion granted. Wilkinson vs. Wilkinson; motion to modify decree granted. Brown vs. Brown; motion granted without costs. Cummings vs. Coyle, et al.; motion granted. Wm. V. Case, et al., vs. Wm. C. Oliver; motion for reference granted. Corbett vs. Corbett; motion dismissed without costs. Lauer vs. Dreis; motion for reference granted. Ochsenneder vs. Savage, et al.; motion granted. Stagg vs. Alexander; motion to discharge attachment denied with $10 costs, without prejudice. Buckhardt vs. Barry; motion dismissed with $10 costs. Isaac Budlong vs. John Limken, et al.; motion for judgment granted by default. Schultz et al. vs. Walter; Spiro vs. Katz; Mear vs. Beatty et al.; motions for judgments granted. Jacobi et al. vs. Eiseman; motion for commission granted. Clarke vs. Kirtland; motion for reference granted. Wheeler vs. Kirtland; granted. Henry Leizermann vs. Wm. Ruger et al.; motion granted for second Friday. Andrews vs. Koch; motion granted for Oct. 26, fourth Friday. Kindberg vs. Hayor et al.; granted for third Friday. Moeller vs. Hanson et al.; granted. Woodcock (second) vs. Decker et al.; motion for judgment granted. First National Bank vs. Demarest et al.; motion granted for third Friday. Ann Tercel vs. Laurence Tercel et al.; motion for judgment denied without costs. Lamby vs. Cormack; motion granted. McGee vs. Saben; motion denied without costs. Corn Exchange Bank vs. Ruger et al.; motion granted for third Friday. Wallace vs. Passeger et al.; motion denied without costs. Hays vs. Calt; Same vs. Bamme; granted. O. Leary vs. President, &c., of State Bank of South Carolina (two cases;) James Collins vs. The Same; Hutchinson vs. Worrell; Claflin et al. vs. Sylvester; Budlong vs. Hockstadter; motions granted. Holmes vs. Lynd; motion granted for third Friday. J. Pollock vs. Anthony Stegser et al.; motion to place cause on railroad calendar denied without costs. Hallgarten et al. vs. Blackman; motion to place cause on railroad calendar granted. Goldman vs. Boer; Guckenheimer et al. vs. Stewart, (two cases;) Benj. B. Tilt et al. vs. James Howard; motions denied without costs. Wakeley vs. Pollard; Rathburn vs. Leland; motions granted, Coffin vs. Alger, (two cases;) motion denied without costs. White vs. Cheway; reference ordered. Dare, Jr., vs. Union Boot and Shoe Company; denied without costs. Greene vs. Agnam et al.; granted. Benj. B. Tilt et al. vs. Wm. Tilt et al.; motion granted. Raynor vs. Gregory; Tilton et al. vs. Somerfield et al.; Rasaberg vs. Katz; motions granted for second Friday. Davis vs. Gulbertson et al.; granted for third Friday. Watson vs. Wilkinson; Duane vs. Bonnell et al.; Cahre et al. vs. Gee; Taber vs. Kellum; Nesson vs. Tremper; motions to place causes on Special Circuit Calendar granted; Jeremiah Beak et al. vs. L. B. Brasher; motion to vacate order of arrest granted with $10 costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—OCT. 3.

By Justice Barbour.

Edward C. Jones vs. Charles R. Degan; motion granted. George B. Gilbert vs. Helen M. Lefferts; motion granted for an allowance of $325 to the plaintiff's attorney, and $405 allowance to the guardian. Henry T. Moeller vs. Chas. Roth; motion granted without costs. Ferdinand Vossault vs. Jas. Murphy; motion granted without costs. Jacob P. Tuttle vs. Joseph Mott; motion granted and cause restored to the calendar, and set down for argument Oct. 5. Moses Strasburgher vs. The Western Union Telegraph Company; motion granted and commission issued.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Held by Justice DANIELS, on the third floor of No. 73 Duane-street. Court opens at 10 A. M. No. 151. Righter vs. Burroughs et. al. 161. Chambers vs. Chamberlin et. al. 163. Hewitt et. al. vs. The Bennehoff Run Petroleum Company. 164. The Same vs. The Same. 192. White, &c., vs. Kirtland et. al. 166. Delamater vs. Turner, &c. 167. Hart vs. Wood et. al. 168. Bushnell vs. Eastman et. al. 169. Laubie vs. Carroll et. al. 171. Christie vs. The Sussex Lead Company. 173. Morfleet vs. Morfleet, &c. 174. W. W. Averill vs. Leonard W. Jerome et. al. 177. Smith vs. Bullard. 179. Barlow vs. Depew. 180. Marvin vs. Hoffman et. al. 183. Muller vs. Haller et. al. 184. Clark, executrix, &c., vs. The New-York and Farmington Coal Company. 186. Burke, administrator, &c., vs. Valentine. 187. The Same vs. The Same. 188. Stadeker vs. Cohen.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Held by Justice CLERKE. Court opens at 10 A. M., Calendar will be called at 12 o'clock. No. 55. Geo. Douglas, &c., vs. Woodworth. 72. Sarah Harly vs. John Harly. 73. S. Hasford vs. N. L. Chappell. 92½. 105. Joslyn vs. The National Express and Transportation Company. 113. Palen, Receiver, &c., vs. Bushnell. 114. Cobell vs. Higby. 127. Sawyer vs. Matson, &c. The call commences at No. 130, which is Walton vs. Pierce.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Part I.*—Held by Justice GARVIN.—Nos. 1799, 1835, 2341, 1723, 2089, 2409, 2411, 2413, 2415, 2421, 2429, 2053, 1217, 1749, 2433. *Part II.*—Nos. 2722, 2724, 2732, 2734, 2736, 2738, 2740, 2742, 2744, 2746, 2748, 2750, 2752, 2754, 2756.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Held by Judge CARDOZO.—Nos. 1262, 1305, 1546, 1637, 1638, 1640, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1646, 1649, 1651, 1652, 1653, 1654. *Part II.*—Held by Judge DALY.—Nos. 1376, 1615, 1621, 1622, 1624, 1625, 1627, 1629, 1630, 1631 to 1636.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1897, 1961, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1981, 1989, 1999, 1993, 2000, 2005, 2011, 2017, 2019, (No. 1) 2023, (No. 1) 2025, 2029. *Part II.*—Nos. 1642, 1644, 1646, 1650, 1652, 1656, 1660, 1670, 1676, 1682, 1686, 1688, 1694, 1696. 1698, 1702, 1704, 1712, 1724, 1726. *Part III.*—1151, 1281, 1343, 1085, 209½, 1133, 640, 1476, 598, 1631, 1317, 1355, 1379, 1381, 1395, 1405, 1419, 1441, 1465, 1019.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hackett.

A PROMISING TAILOR.

Henry Soller, indicted for grand larceny, was tried and convicted. On the 16th of August the prisoner called upon Gustave Lippman, No. 222 Centre-street, and represented that he was in want of work. He gave the name of Frank. Mr. Lippman made up a package for him, containing materials for the making of four Union Beaver overcoats, all of the value of $45. Instead of returning the goods made up as he promised, he took them to a man named Cohan, No. 22 Baxter-street, and sold them to him for $15. He went in the same manner to the store of Caspar Jacobs, No. 293 Third-avenue, on the 25th of August, and asked for work, stating that his name was Aaron Sharpe; that he resided at No. 227 Rivington-street, and that he could have two overcoats made by the Wednesday following. Accordingly Mr. Jacobs gave him material for two beaver-cloth overcoats of the value of $40, which he took and sold, as in the other case. He said he was not guilty, but he took the goods. The Jury decided that the way in which he took the goods admitted of no doubt as to his guilt. He was remanded for sentence.

A STABBING CASE.

Henry Smith was indicted for felonious assault and battery. On Sunday, the 26th of August, he assaulted James Bulger, of No. 193 West-street, and stabbed him in the hand with a knife. He had a very brief trial and was convicted of assault and battery. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year.

James Wilson pleaded guilty of assault and battery, having on the 5th of September cut John Stuart, of No. 145 Baxter-street, in the breast with a large knife, inflicting a deep and severe wound. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for two months. Mr. Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney, appearing for the people.

The following is the

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

The People vs. Mary Gleason and John Cherlot—petit larceny from the person.
The People vs. Martin Dunn—robbery.
The People vs. Dennis O'Connor—grand larceny.
The People vs. Henry Jones, Edward Pelham and Benjamin Tine.
The People vs. John Gilmore—grand larceny.
The People vs. John Noonan—grand larceny.
The People vs. Christian Enkle.
The People vs. Frederick Ecbnie—petit larceny from the person.
The People vs. Samuel R. Hoggett—burglary in the third degree.
The People vs. Henry Stehmen—disorderly house.
The People vs. John Farley—assault and battery.
The People vs. Francis Rohde—assault and battery.
The People vs. John Franchi—assault and battery and felony.
The People vs. John Riley—larceny from the person.
The People vs. Samuel Tilden—burglary in the second degree.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—OCT. 3, 1866.

$2,000	U. S. 6s, '67	138	300	At. Mail S. Co.	115
1,500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	111⅛	100	Boston W. P.	32½
7,500	U.S.6s,5-20s.C.'62	111¾	300	do	33¾
20,000	U.S.6s.5-20s.C.'65	109¼	100	do ...s10	33½
70,000	do	109¼	50	Pac. M. St. Co.	213½
100,000	do	109⅜	800	New-York Cen.	118½
1,000	U.S.6s,5-20s,C'65 New Issue	107⅛	600	do	118⅛
30,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s.R.	99¾	831	do	118⅜
20,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	99⅛	49	do	118
9,000	Tr. Notes, 7 3-10s. First Ser.	106	130	Erie R.	87
2,500	do ...2d Ser.	106	1000	do	87½
13,500	do ...3d Ser.	106	600	do	87⅛
4,000	do ...Small	105¾	400	do	87¾
1,000	Tenn. 6s '90	94½	1100	do ...s3	87½
5,000	Tenn. 6s. ...x-c	72½	200	Erie R. Pr.	82½
5,000	do	72	50	do	82½
20,000	Tenn. St. 6s, N.	72½	35	do	81½
1,000	Virginia St. 6s	68⅝	100	Hud. R. R.	123
6,000	do	69	200	do	123¼
1,000	N. Car. N. Bs	64¾	100	Mil. & St. P.	54
10,000	do	64½	500	Reading R.	117¼
10,000	Missouri 6s	79	400	do	117
6,000	Mo. 6s, Pacific R. Issue	79¼	1000	do	116⅞
70,000	O. & M. Cer.	32	200	do	116⅝
100,000	do	31¾	200	do ...s60	116
30,000	do	32	400	do ...b3	117
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.	96	25	Nor. & Wor.	110
5,000	N. Y. C. 6s. '87	94	200	Mich. Cen. R.	114
10,000	Erie 3d M.	99½	2100	Mich. S. & N. I.	88¾
2,000	B.,N.Y.& E.1stM	95½	100	Ill. Central R. ...s60	123¾
2,000	Chi. & N.W.1stM	89	300	do	124⅛
1,000	Del., L. & W. 1st.	99	600	Cleve. & Pitts	89¾
5,000	do	99¼	200	do	89⅝
2,000	P., F.W.& C.1st.	104	300	do	89⅞
1,000	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th	77	3500	do	90
2,000	Mich. So. S.F.Bs.	100	2400	Chi. & N. W.	42½
10,000	Mor. & Essex 1st	96	200	do ...b30	42¾
20	Continental Bank	103	100	do ...s60	41⅝
10	Cen. Nat. Bank	114½	25	Chi. & N. W. P.	73
10	do	114⅝	600	do	73¾
5	Fourth National	107	500	do	73½
50	Shoe & L. Bank	111⅞	400	Chic. & R. I.	107¼
500	Cum. Coal P.	54	800	do	107⅜
6	West. U. Tel.	55	100	Del., L. & W. R.	150
10	do	54¾	300	Tol., W. & W.	46¼
200	do	54⅝	300	P., Ft. W. & C.	106⅛
5	do	54	400	do	106¼
7	West. U. Tel., Rus. Extension	97¾	100	do	106⅜
300	do	97	400	do	106
300	Union Nav. Co.	109	100	do ...s3	105¾
300	do	109¼	100	Alt. & T. H.	39¼
300	Quick. Min.	54¾	200	Chic. & Alt. P.	113
200	do	54⅛	500	M. & C. 1st P. ...b10	40
400	Canton Co.	55	700	do ...b10	41
500	Mar. Min. Pr.	30	200	Mar. & C. 2d P. ...b10	20
200	do	29¾	600	H. & St. J. Pr.	55
100	do ...b30	30	200	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	73
			200	do	73¼
			500	Chi. & G. B.	50½
			200	Mil. & P. du C. 2d P.	87
			200	Mil. & P. D. C. 1st Pr.	[illegible]

1 O'CLOCK BOARD.

$20,000	US.6s,5-20s C.'65	109⅜	2400	Reading R.	117⅜
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s N.	72½	300	M. S. & N. I.	89½
10,000	T. Notes, 7 3-10s Sec. Ser.	106⅛	100	do	89⅜
1,000	do ...3d Ser.	106⅛	200	do	89⅝
5,000	Missouri 6s	79	1700	do	90
30,000	O. & M. Cer.	32¼	200	Ill. Cen. R.	125¼
20,000	do	32¼	600	Cleve. & Pitts	90¼
2,000	Ch. & Gr. E. 1st.	87½	100	Chic. & N. W.	43⅜
100	Cum. Coal P.	54¼	1400	do	43½
12	West. U. Tel.	54	300	do	43¾
100	do	54¼	300	do ...s10	43⅛
300	do	55	300	do	43⅜
100	West. U. Tel. Rus. Extension	97	250	Chic. & N. W. P.	71
100	Mariposa Pref.	30	500	do	74⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	54½	400	Clev. & Tol.	122⅛
800	N. Y. Cen.	118⅜	200	do	122¼
50	Erie R.	90	200	do	122
400	do	90½	200	Chic. & R. I.	107
500	do	90⅝	300	do	107⅛
10	Erie R. Pref.	81	200	P. F. W. & C.	106⅝
100	Hud. Riv. R. ...s60	123	50	do	106⅝
			100	do	106⅛
			200	Mar. & C. 1st P.	42

2½ O'CLOCK BOARD.

$12,000	US.6s,5-20s C.'62	111⅜	200	Reading R.	117⅜
12,500	U.S.6s,5-20s,C.'65	109⅜	200	do ...b10	117⅝
3,000	Tenn. 6s. ...x-c	72½	20	M. So. & N. I.	90
10,000	O. & M. Cer.	32¼	900	do	90¼
100,000	do	32⅜	100	do	90⅜
70,000	do	32⅞	500	do	90⅛
3,000	do	33¼	300	Ill. Cen. R.	125¼
200	Canton Co.	55	600	Clev. & Pitts	91
1300	West. U. Tel.	55	100	Mil. & St. P. Pr.	73
100	do	55¼	1000	Chic. & N. W.	44⅛
100	Quick. Min. Co.	54¾	600	do	44⅜
200	do	54½	100	do ...s60	43
100	do	54¾	50	Chi. & N. W. P.	74¼
300	Mar. Min. Co.	14	1000	do	74⅜
300	Mariposa Pr.	30¼	800	do	74⅜
500	do	30	200	do	74⅛
100	Boston W. P.	33	700	do	74¾
100	Wilksbarre Coal	63	200	Chic. & R. I.	107⅛
100	N. Y. Cen.	118⅛	100	Tol., Wab. & W.	46⅛
200	do	118¼	100	do ...b10	46¾
200	do	118	100	do ...b10	46⅜
35	do	117⅞	1000	P., Ft. W. & C.	107⅛
500	Erie Railroad	92⅛	500	do	107⅛
1100	do	92	300	Mar. & C. 1st P.	41
555	do	91⅛	100	do ...b10	41¼
600	do	91	200	do ...b10	42¼
500	do	90⅞	200	do ...b10	42⅛
300	do	91	500	M. & C. 2d P. ...b10	22
1000	do	91⅛	200	do ...b10	21¾
400	do	91⅜	400	do	21⅛

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

$60,000	Ohio & M.C.	32	1100	Erie Railroad	87
25,000	do ...s3	32⅛	800	do	87⅛
10,000	do ...b15	32⅛	1400	do	87¼
10,000	do ...s15	32	600	do	87⅜
20,000	do ...b3	32⅛	400	do ...s3	86¾
10,000	do ...b30	32⅜	400	do ...c	87⅛
20,000	do ...b3	32⅛	300	do ...c	87⅜
100	Canton Co.	55	200	do	87⅜
200	do	54⅛	200	do ...c	87⅝
200	Boston W. P.	32⅛	1200	Chi. R. I. & P.	106⅞
500	Cum. Coal	54⅜	500	do ...s10	106⅝
200	do ...s3	54⅛	200	do ...s10	106⅞
100	do ...c	54⅛	300	do	106⅞
100	do ...b10	54⅜	1100	do	107
200	do ...s3	54⅜	200	do ...b10	107⅛
200	Spruce Hill C.	4½	400	do	107⅛
300	Mar. Pref.	30	100	do ...b15	107⅛
200	do ...b3	30	100	do ...s10	107⅛
100	do	29⅞	400	Clev. & Pitts	90
200	West. U. Tel.	54½	200	do	89⅞
100	do ...s10	54⅞	200	Chi. & N. W.	42⅜
100	do ...b3	54⅛	800	do	42⅜
200	N. Y. Central	118¼	100	do ...s10	42⅛
100	do ...c	118½	300	do ...b3	42⅜
200	do ...b3	118	200	do	42⅛
100	Mariposa Min.	13⅞	100	do ...s15	42⅛
400	Reading R.	117⅛	100	do ...s3	42⅛
200	do ...s10	117⅛	300	Chic. & N. W. P. ...s3	73⅛
2400	Mich. S. & N. I.	89	400	do ...b3	73⅛
1200	do ...b3	89¼	1500	do	73⅛
100	do ...s5	89⅜	200	do ...b10	73⅝
300	do	89⅜	300	do ...s10	73⅛
200	do ...b10	89⅝	100	P., F.W.& C.x-d. b3	106⅛
100	Hud. R. R. ...s15	122⅛			

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$40,000	O. & M. C.	32¼	300	M. S. & N. I. R. ...s3	89¾
10,000	do ...s3	32¼	600	do	89⅝
200	Boston W. P.	33¾	400	do ...b3	89¾
100	do ...b30	33⅛	100	do ...b10	89¾
400	West. U. Tel.	54⅞	800	do ...s3	89⅝
600	do ...b3	54⅞	300	do ...b3	89⅝
100	do ...b10	54⅜	200	do ...b5	89⅝
100	do ...s3	54¾	200	do ...s15	89½
400	N. Y. Cen. ...b3	119	100	do ...s4	89¾
300	do	118⅞	300	Cleve. & Tol.	122¼
200	do ...b10	119	500	do	122¼
100	do ...b3	118⅞	100	do ...s15	122
400	Erie R.	90¼	1200	Chic. & N. W.	43⅞
800	do	90⅝	2800	do	44
200	do	90⅜	600	do	44⅛
500	do	90½	200	do ...b10	44¼
300	do ...s3	90⅜	300	do ...s3	44⅜
200	do ...s3	90¼	200	Ch., R. I. & P.	107¼
100	do ...s4	90	500	Chi. & N. W. P.	74⅛
300	do ...c	90⅜	300	do	74⅜
100	do ...c	90⅝	500	do	74⅛
1500	Clev. & P. R. ...b10	90⅝	800	do	74
1200	do	90¼	1800	do	74¼
200	do ...b15	90⅝	500	do	74⅜
800	do ...s3	90⅛	300	do ...b3	74⅜
200	do ...s10	90½	300	do ...s10	74
500	do ...b3	90¼	100	P., F. W. & C. ...x-d	106¼
200	Reading R.	117⅛	300	do	106⅝
200	do ...s3	117⅛	100	do ...b15	106⅜
			200	do ...s3	106⅝

OPEN BOARD—3 P. M.

$35,000	O. & M. C.	33	800	Mich. S. & N. I.	90
10,000	do ...b10	33⅛	500	do ...s3	90¼
20,000	do	33⅛	100	do ...b3	90⅜
10,000	do ...s60	33	400	do ...s3	90⅛
10,000	do ...b3	33⅛	400	do ...s3	90⅛
200	Canton Co.	55	100	Ill. Cen. R. ...x-d	125¾
100	do ...s10	54⅞	200	do	126
100	do	54⅞	400	do	125⅞
200	Bos. Water P. ...b3	33⅛	100	do ...b10	126
500	Cum. Coal	55	100	do ...s3	125⅞
200	do	54⅞	500	Clev. & Pitts R.	90⅜
200	do ...b15	55	400	do ...b3	90½
100	do	54⅞	200	do ...s15	90⅝
200	Quick. Min. Co.	54¼	200	do ...b3	90⅝
200	do	54	400	Reading R.	117⅛
100	do ...s3	53⅞	200	do	117¼
100	do ...b3	53⅞	200	Cleve. & Tol.	122
200	Mar. Pref.	29⅞	100	do	121⅞
100	do ...b10	29⅞	600	Chi. R. I. & P.	107⅛
100	do ...s3	29⅞	200	do	107½
100	West. U. Tel.	54⅞	200	do ...b3	107⅝
100	do ...s10	54⅞	600	Chic. & N. W.	44⅝
100	do	54⅝	300	do ...b3	44
1000	New-York C.	118	1200	do ...b3	44⅜
600	do	118⅛	100	do ...s10	44⅜
300	do ...b3	118⅜	1300	do ...s3	44⅜
800	Spruce H. C.	4	100	do ...b30	44⅝
900	Erie R.	91⅜	100	do ...b30	45
1300	do	91½	100	do ...b60	45
800	do	91⅝	200	do ...b3	44¾
400	do ...s3	91⅝	300	do ...s60	44⅞
300	do ...b3	91⅝	200	Chic. & N. W. Pr	74⅛
500	do ...s3	91½	100	do ...s10	74⅛
300	do ...b3	91⅝	300	do ...b3	74¼
600	do	91⅜	200	do ...s3	74⅛
1200	do	91¼	400	P., Ft. W. & C. ...x-d	107
100	Mar. Min Co.	13⅝	300	do ...b3	107
100	Mich. Cen. R	114¼	200	do ...s3	106⅞
100	Tol., W. & W.P. ...b10	73	100	do	106⅞

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3—P. M.

The price of Gold and the rate for loaning it were weaker than yesterday, and transactions were accomplished with more ease in both Gold and Exchange. The latter, however, is no stronger than on Tuesday. After the sailing of the *Java* first-class 60-day Bills on London were done at 107⅞@108⅛ ℘ cent. Short-Sight Bills are again coming on the market, as drawn against United States 5-20s of 1862, which are quoted better in London. They advanced here to-day to 111⅝@111¾ ℘ cent., and other Funds of the United States were steady at Tuesday's rates—the 7.30 ℘ cents a fraction firmer, and the 5-20s of 1865, May and November, in large demand at 109¼@109⅜ ℘ cent.

The abundance of Money continues at cheap rates, but there is more business doing, owing to the enhanced speculation and rapid advance in prices on the Stock Exchange in the Railway Stocks. The movement not only requires more Money, on account of the advance 5@10 and in some instances 12@15 ℘ cent. in prices, but it involves the frequent shifting of loans at Bank and with private lenders, from one broker to another, as positions are changed in the particular Stocks borrowed upon. Mercantile discounts continue easy at 5@6 ℘ cent. on prime short paper.

The market to-day on the Railway speculation was by far the most excited of the present upward movement. The excitement on Erie Stock opened with heavy sales at 87½@87@86 ℘ cent., and these sales were soon succeeded by much heavier purchases at 87@88@89@90@91½ ℘ cent., all in the course of a few hours. Before 2 o'clock there seemed to be no limit to the predictions of the Street as to how far or what height this extraordinary speculation is to be carried. Hints were indulged of figures 5 or 10 ℘ cent. above par, but how this is to be compassed on a non-dividend paying stock, embracing 165,700 shares absolute capital, and 58,000 shares additional lent to Mr. DREW for free use on the Street, (on the advance of 60 cents on the dollar) was not particularly discussed. But on the other hand, it was said, we have "giants in these days" in the Railway speculation, in whose power, with the auxiliary of an easy Money Market, a matter of twenty-three millions and odd par value is of no moment, either in advancing the stock above par or turning out a weak and incompetent administration of the Road.

As remarked yesterday, the speculators in the other New-York and Western Roads follow the Erie lead with the utmost watchfulness. They were weak in the faith of a further rise early in the forenoon, and a good many three-day and other contracts on the *short* tack were put out, and perhaps a larger amount of stock realized on by parties who had bought on Monday and Tuesday. But when Erie turned 90 ℘ cent. nearly the whole list was at fever heat, and the inquiry ran through the street as to which of the New-York, Reading and Western roads were cheapest to buy. The business of the day, both at the Boards and in the Long Room, was very heavy and widely distributed. In the case of Erie, the purchases between 89 and 92 ℘ cent. were really less than between 87 @86@87½ early in the day. The Stock was bid up with impunity. The sellers made their offers "with bated breath," and only by 100 or 200 shares at a time. And with all this excitement we are unable to learn that any successful combination or mutual cooperation of interests opposed to the existing administration of the road has yet been effected for the election on Tuesday next. Heavy purchases of the Stock are believed to have been made in London and advised by Atlantic Cable, and re-sales made here at a profit of 4@5 ℘ cent. on Stock borrowed from day to day for this purpose, until the English Certificates can arrive out. On the London Exchange the sales of Erie are made both for cash and the semi-monthly account or settlement day, and it does not always follow that the Certificates are transmitted by steamer the same day of the Cable advice of purchase. Heretofore of late there has been no difficulty in borrowing the Stock here for ten, twenty or thirty days, but as the speculation now shapes there would seem to be some trouble ahead as to the cash Stock for immediate delivery.

At 5 o'clock P. M. the Railway speculation was under continued agitation. The final prices were about as follows, greatly unsettled, and fluctuating ½@1 ℘ cent. every half hour:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 10-40s	99¾	99¼	Northwest	42¼	42⅞
U. S. 5-20s	111⅞	111¾	N. West Pref.	73⅝	74⅛
U. S. 7.30s	106	106⅛	Rock Island	107⅛	107¾
N. Y. Central	118⅜	118¾	Fort Wayne	106⅞	107⅜
Erie	87⅞	91⅞	Cumb'land Coal	55	55
Hudson	123½	128⅞	Quicksilver	54¼	54¼
Reading	117⅞	117⅞	W. U. Telegraph	54¾	54¾
Mich. Southern	89¾	90¼	Mariposa Pref.	31¼	30
Illinois Central	125¼	123⅞	Ohio Certificates	32½	32¾
Pittsburgh	90¾	90¾	American Gold	148¾	148¾
Tennessee 6s	72½	72¼	Bills on London	108	108

The following bids were made for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	120½	Irving	105
Union	118	Market	113
America	137½	Shoe and Leather	111¾
Tradesmen's	140	Corn Exchange	115
Butchers & Drovers	120	Continental	102½
National	105	St. Nicholas	106
Merch'ts Exchange	111½	Commonwealth	106
Seventh Ward	108	New-York County	140
State of New-York	112½	Impt'rs. & Traders	116
Commerce	119	Park	144
Mechanics' Bkg. Ass.	110	Manuf's & Merchants	105
Ocean	104½	Central National	115
American Exchange	117	First National	216
Pacific	160	Fourth National	107
Bank of the Republic	112	Ninth National	115
Bank of N. America	110	Oriental Bank	125

And the following for the Railway mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1887	94	Tol. & Wab. 1st M.	92
N. Y. Cen. 6s. Sub'n	92	Tol. & Wab. 1st M. ext.	91
Erie 1st mort., 1876	102½	Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	80¾
Erie 7s, 3d mort., 1883	99½	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	72
Erie 7s, 4th mort., 1880	94	Gt. Western 2d M., '93.	74
Buff. N.Y. & E. 1st M. '77.	95	Quincy & Tol. 1st M., '90.	85
Hud. R. 7s, S. F. 1885	102½	Ill. & So. Iowa 2d M.	70
Hud. R. 7s, conv. 1867	102½	Mil. & Pr. du Ch. 1st M.	98
Harlem 1st M.' 69-'72	102	Gal. & Chi. 2d M.	98
Harlem 3d mort., '68	99	Chi. & R.I., 1st mort.	101
Mich. C. 8 p. c. 1869-'72	107	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	102
Mich. C. nw. 1st M. 8s. '82	108½	N. J. Central 1st M.	102½
Ch. B. & Q. 8 p. c. 1st M.	110	N. J. Central 2d M.	102½
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d M.	94	Pitts. Ft. W. & Ch. 1st M.	104
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c. 1875	103	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 2d M.	98¼
Alton & T. H. 1st M.	91	Pitts., Ft. W. & Ch. 3d M.	89
Alton & T. H. 2d M. pf.	81½	Cleve. & P. 3d Con.	92
Alton & T. H. 2d M. in.	77	Cleve. & P. 4th mort.	77
Chi. & N. W. S. Fund.	95	Chic. & Alton. S. F.	100
Chi. & N. W. In't B.	89	Peninsula R. R. bonds.	80
Chi. & N. W. 1st M.	89	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M.	89½
Cons. 7 ℘ c. conv.	81	Mil. & St. Paul 2d M.	82
Han & St. Jo. Ld G	96	Chi. & Mil. 1st mort.	94
Lack. & West'n Bds.	98	McGregor West. 1st M.	65
Del. L. & W. 1st M.	99	N. Y. & N. Haven 6s.	93

Mr. EDWARD CLARKE, of the New-York Stock Exchange, (late of E. C. BRODHEAD & Co.,) has established his office at No. 26 Broad-street. See advertisement.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY will hold his regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds this day, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway. The catalogue will include a variety of Securities to be sold by order of executors and others.

The Cotton Crop.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

You publish an abstract of Dr. FORBES' cotton crop estimate for this year, in which occurs the following passage: "The ordinary estimate in Georgia was that an acre of land would yield two bales of cotton; but FORBES believed that this year the average yield would not be half a bale to the acre."

If this is an accurate representation of the Doctor's statement, it is the most ludicrous blunder of the day. Our Georgia friends must have taken most unwarrantable liberties with the Doctor's credulity.

Any child in the South knows that in patriarchal times the allotment of land to each working hand was about twelve to fourteen acres of cotton and ten to twelve acres of corn, and that the average crop was about six bales to the hand. With rich land and less corn, they made more cotton, and *vice versa.*

This year it is understood that there was much more cotton and less corn than usual planted to the hand. Indeed, the planting season being most favorable almost every day from Christmas to the 20th of April, more land was planted this year than could possibly be cultivated successfully. When the rains came on (no new thing under the sun) much rich bottom land in Mississippi had to be abandoned, and every acre so given up to grass caused a howl of despair, which was heard all over the cotton-trading world.

Private information received by the writer satisfies him the damage done by recent rains is confined to certain localities, and is by no means general. Very extensive cotton districts promise a large yield, and even those injured most may recover it all this month if favored with dry weather.

In thirty years' experience I have never known a single instance in which a speculative movement, originating in a cry of short crop in September did not, sooner or later, lead to disappointment and a revulsion in prices. The great abundance of money may enable speculators to hold back the crop from Europe until Liverpool is forced up for want of stock, but this will only deter the catastrophe as it did last year, until the Winter or Spring.

In the meantime, I advise the cotton speculators not to "count their chickens before they are hatched," or to estimate the cotton crop until they know with some degree of certainty that it has stopped growing.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ EDWARD CLARKE,
STOCK BROKER.

Stocks, Bonds and Government Securities bought and sold on commission. No. 26 Broad-st., New-York.

☞ THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.

This new organization commenced its active business operations on Monday last, under very favorable auspices, and the large amount of freight consigned to its care the first days indicate its popularity among our merchants. The capital stock of the Company is $20,000,000, and it has over nine thousand stockholders, who have all been selected with particular reference to their soundness as business men and as large shippers. Agents who have been traveling East and West, establishing offices for the Company, report most favorably respecting the character of the stockholders and their enthusiasm for the new Company. In Chicago nearly four hundred of the largest business houses—among whom are J. W. Farwell & Co. and Ewin, Briggs & Co.—are stockholders; in Cincinnati three hundred; in St. Louis between three and four hundred, and in like proportion has the stock been distributed throughout the country. New-York and other Eastern cities have taken $2,000,000.

Particular attention will at first be paid the Western routes to get them harmoniously working, but it is the intention to develop Southern and Eastern lines as rapidly as possible. The Company already runs to Boston, and they will soon be able to reach all points East and South to Washington. Their force for the New-York office is, with scarcely an exception, composed of experienced expressmen.

The freight depot of the Company is on Hudson-st., corner of Leonard, and the general office will be at Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, upon the completion of the alterations making by the Company upon the building purchased by them of Mr. Taylor.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1866.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 7,265 bbls. Flour, 110 bbls. and 94 bags Corn Meal, 20,500 bushels Wheat, 154,199 bushels Corn, 1,520 bushels Rye, 24,986 bushels Barley, 14,920 bushels Oats, 13 pkgs. Beef, 16 pkgs. Cut Meats and 60 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in demand and buoyant, including Pots at $9 50@$9 62½, and Pearls at $12 25@$12 50 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock of all kinds to-day, 201 bbls., including 134 bbls. Pots and 67 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Has been in moderate demand and firm, including Java at 25½c.@26c.; Native Ceylon, 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@20c.; Laguayra, 17½c.@19½c.; Rio, 17c.@19½c., and St. Domingo, 16½c.@17c., in gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been less active, opening rather more firmly, but closing heavily and irregularly, partially affected by the efforts of some speculative holders to realize. Middling grades closed at from 42c.@45c., chiefly at 42c.@44c. ℘ lb. Sales and resales since our last 3,100 bales, against receipts of 2,630 bales. Mr. WM. P. WRIGHT, in his Circular for the *Java*, gives the following statement of the movement in Cotton since 1st September last:

	1866.	1865.
Receipts at the ports in the United States ...bales	20,000	83,000
Export to Great Britain	17,000	14,000
Export to France	6,000	4,000
Export to other Foreign Ports	1,000	
Total Exports	24,000	18,000
Stock on hand	255,000	285,000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Receipts at the Ports ...bales	8,000	28,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000	2,000
Exports to France	8,500	1,000
Total Exports for the week	11,500	3,000

Prices Current in New-York.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Tex.
Ordinary, ℘ lb.	35	35	36	37
Good Ordinary	38	38	39	40
Low Middling	40	40	40	41
Middling	42	42	43	44
Strict Middling	44	44	45	46
Good Middling	46	46	47	48

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	6,139
Receipts in Sept. 1866	27,798
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1866	466,069
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	866,575
Exports in Sept.	21,474
Exports since Jan. 1, 1866	309,019
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,302

DRY GOODS—The Dry Goods Exchange report to-day has been as follows: *Jobbers' Prices*—Brown Sheetings—Appleton A, 23½c.; Broadway, 22c.; Bedford, 16c. Bleached Shirtings—Lonsdale, 33½c.; Manville Company, 26½c.; Palermo, 20c. Prints—Cocheco, 21c.; Pacific, 20c.; Wauregan, 18½c.; Empire, 12½c. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic and Empress Trail, prices unchanged; Meyer's I. X. L., in fair demand. Shirts—J. W. L., Standard Dress, No. 250, $30; do., No. 525, $40. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Collar Company, Byron Garrote, No. 1, No. 10 Extra and Silver Corrugated, $10@$35; Goldsmith Patent Byron, $30; Shakespeare, $40; Cuffs, $50, less 30 per cent. Ticks—Pearl River, 57½c.; Whittenton A, 32½c. Stripes—Whittenton AA, 35c.; Whittenton BB, 25c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been decidedly less active, closing 15c.@25c. ℘ bbl. lower. Sales since our last, 10,650 bbls., including very poor to choice Superfine State and Western, at $8 @$10 75; very poor to choice Extra State at $8 40@$12 60, chiefly July and August inspection, at $8 50@$11 25; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $11@$12 25 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$8 00	@$10 75
Extra State	8 40	@12 70
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	9 00	@14 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands	11 00	@12 25
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	12 30	@15 25
Extra Genesee	12 75	@15 00
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 75	@17 75

Southern Flour is in less request, at reduced prices. Sales since our last 500 bbls., in lots, at $12 15 @$13 65 for poor to good, and $13 75@$16 50 for good to very choice extra brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is scarce and wanted. Rye Flour is in good demand, including Superfine at $6 25@$7 50 ℘ bbl. Sales 1,500 bbls. Corn Meal continues in fair demand at $4 75@$4 85 for Western, $4 85@$5 for Jersey, $5 for City (Manhattan Mills,) $5 15 for Marsh's Caloric, and $5 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales 325 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been quiet and depressed to-day, though prime lots have been very scarce. Sales, since our last, 18,500 bushels, including White Michigan at $3 20; mixed Milwaukee Club, part at $2 45; new Chicago Spring, to arrive, reported at $2 55, and new No. 1 Racine at $2 48 ℘ bushel. Corn has been more freely offered and has been less sought after at a reduction of 1c.@2c. ℘ bushel, the market closing quite heavily. Sales, since our last, add up 153,000 bushels, at 93½c. for inferior; 94c.@95c., closing at 94c., afloat, and 94½c.@96c., closing at 94½c.@95c., in store, for sound Mixed Western; 96c. for Yellow Western, 97c. for White Western, and $1 13 for White Southern ℘ bushel. Oats are in demand, but at easier prices, including Chicago at 50c.@59c., and Milwaukee at 58c.@62c.; State at 62c.@63c. ℘ bushel. Sales 59,000 bushels. Rye continues in request and steady. Barley has been in demand; 7,500 bushels State on private terms, ℘ bushel. Barley Malt has not varied much.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser*, Oct. 1, says: The eastward movement of Flour and Grain through Buffalo from the West from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, this year, as compared with last, shows a decrease of 420,604 barrels of Flour and an increase of 8,011,579 bushels of Grain. The following will show the imports of Flour and Grain into Buffalo from the West by Lake and Grand Trunk Railway for the month of September, and since Jan. 1, 1866, as compared with the previous years:

For the Month of September.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, including Flour, bush.
1866	189,953	6,224,000	7,173,765
1865	239,884	7,864,343	9,063,763
1864	233,342	5,861,856	7,028,566
1863	240,055	5,926,448	7,126,723
1862	346,810	9,287,450	10,971,510
1861	327,753	8,953,781	10,592,546
1860	189,843	6,269,594	7,158,809
1858	283,132	2,027,548	3,193,208

From Jan. 1 to Oct. 1.

	Flour, bbls.	Grain, bush.	Grain, includ'g flour, bush.
1866	765,608	36,762,669	40,610,709
1865	1,186,212	28,771,690	34,702,150
1864	1,462,116	30,167,281	37,477,861
1863	1,638,728	35,377,708	43,571,348
1862	1,835,786	40,603,840	49,988,770
1861	1,185,404	32,414,139	38,341,159
1860	713,524	20,347,776	23,915,396
1859	883,488	6,718,053	11,135,493

The Canal Exports for four years, from May 1 to Oct. 1, were:

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Flour, bbls.	317,326	814,581	110,154	16,236
Wheat, bush	10,752,313	12,144,584	5,912,353	3,023,549
Corn, bush	18,241,739	8,540,221	6,149,418	20,777,313
Oats, bush	4,088,828	7,074,750	4,359,079	6,714,825
Barley, bush	142,210	35,572	317,316	253,117
Rye, bush	242,897	333,074	296,651	[illegible]
Total grain, bush	33,467,987	28,128,201	26,194,088	31,285,429

HAY—North River bale is in light supply and moderate demand at 95c.@$1 05 for shipment, and $1 40@$1 50 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw, 60c.@$1 ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair request and steady, including American new at 45c.@60c.; old at 15c.@45c.; also foreign at 40c.@55c. ℘ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in moderate demand, including Porto Rico at 60c.@75c.; English Island at 57½c.@60c.; Cuba at 42½c.@57½c. ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in pretty good demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 65½c.@68½c. ℘ gallon; Crude do. at $4 87½@$5; Resin at $4 12½@$10 ℘ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 25@$4 ℘ bbl.

OILS—Have been in less demand, including Crude Whale at $1 35@$1 53; Bleached Whale at $1 45@$1 50; Crude Sperm at $2 60@$2 65; Unbleached do. at $2 90 @$2 95; Lard Oil at $1 45@$1 90; Red Oil at $1@$1 05; Linseed Oil at $1 62½@$1 70 for English and American, ℘ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Continues in moderate request at 25½c.@26½c. for Crude, 42½c.@44½c. for Refined, in bond, and 57c.@61c. for do., free, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been depressed and unsettled. There has been more eagerness evinced by speculative holders to realize on New Mess. Sales since our last, 7,350 bbls., in lots, at $33 30@$33 50 for new Mess, closing at $33 35 cash; $31@$31 25 for one year old Mess, and $30 for new Prime, ℘ bbl. Sales were also reported of 3,850 bbls. Mess, for forward delivery, including October, seller's option, $33 25, all year at $33 35 buyer's option, and $29 seller's option; December, seller's option, at $29; and January, same option, at $27 75@$28 25. Cut Meats are in less demand, at 14½c.@15c. for Shoulders, and 17½c.@19½c. for Hams; sales 350 pkgs. Bacon continues dull and heavy at 15¾c. @15½c. for Cumberland cut, and 16¾c.@16⅞c. for short rib, ℘ lb., sales 65 boxes. Lard is again firmer; sales since our last, 950 tcs. and bbls., at 16½c.@18¾c. ℘ lb. Beef continues in fair request at $13 @$18 for new Plain Mess, and $18@$23 for new Extra do.; sales have been reported of 470 bbls. Tierce Beef is entirely nominal. Beef Hams are quiet at $45@$48 ℘ bbl. Butter continues in request at from 35c.@45c. for State, 45c.@55c. for Fancy do., and 17c.@35c. for Western. Cheese has been in moderate demand at 5c.@18c. ℘ lb. We quote:

BUTTER.

New-York State Firkins, fresh, ℘ lb.	42	@44
New-York State—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	42	@43
New-York State—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb.	37	@38
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, first quality, ℘ lb.	42	@44
New-York State—half-firkin tubs, second quality, ℘ lb.	37	@38
New-York State—Welsh tubs, prime, ℘ lb.	40	@41
New-York State—Welsh tubs, second quality, ℘ lb.	37	@38
North Pennsylvania—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	32	@34
North Pennsylvania—firkins, light-colored, ℘ lb.	30	@32
Orange and Sussex Co.—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	40	@55
Pennsylvania and River—fresh pails, ℘ lb.	38	@55
Western Reserve—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	30	@32
Western Reserve—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, yellow, ℘ lb.	23	@25
Western States—firkins, second quality, ℘ lb.	22	@22
Western States—firkins, store packed, ℘ lb.	20	@22
Western States—firkins, common, ℘ lb.	17	@19

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	17	@18
Factory Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	15	@17
Factory Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	16	@17
Farm Dairies, 1st quality State, ℘ lb.	16	@17½
Farm Dairies, 2d quality State, ℘ lb.	15	@16
Farm Dairies, Western, ℘ lb.	14	@16
Skimmed Cheese, Western and State, ℘ lb.	5	@ 9
Farm Dairies, Common, ℘ lb.	10	@15

RICE—Has been inactive at unchanged prices. Stock, 11,211 bags cleaned, and 5,900 bags uncleaned East India.

SUGARS—Have been in fair demand and buoyant. Sales since our last, 1,350 hhds., including Cuba, &c., from 9⅝c.@12⅞c., and 410 boxes Havana, part at 9⅞c.@12½c. ℘ lb. Refined sugars continue in fair request at 13½c.@16½c. ℘ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 84,000 lbs. at 15½c.@18½c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 165,000 lbs. at 12⅞c.@13½c., and 46,000 lbs. Grease at 10½c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

WHISKEY—Sales 750 bbls., in bond, at 41c.@42c., chiefly at 41c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—The engagements to-day were light, with 521 vessels of all classes in port. For Liverpool, there were taken 10,000 bushels oats, by steamer, at 4½d. per bushel. For London, a bark, with Corn, at 6½d. per bushel, and 2 000 boxes Cheese at 20s. per ton. For Bremen, a brig, with Petroleum, from Baltimore, at 6s. 6d. per bbl.

INSTRUCTION.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
Nos. 327 and 329 4th-av.,
for boarding and day scholars. Includes classical, commercial and preparatory departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school or book-stores.
Principal—Rev. GEORGE W. BACON, M. D., LL. B.
Vice-Principal—RICHARD S. BACON, M. D., LL. B.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON
will reopen his Classical, French and English School, with primary department and gymnasium, 5th-av., corner 28th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 10.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, Classical, Commercial and French, with preparatory departments, No. 128 West 4th-st., corner of Macdougal-st., on Washington-square. GEORGE W. CLARKE, A. M., Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college. Circulars of terms, &c., at bookstores or at the Institute.

The Hon. F. A. Conkling and Welcome R. Beebe, Messrs. A. R. Wetmore, Robert Bonner, Charles Bliven, Theo. R. Tomlinson, George Mitchell, George Hoffman, Francis P. Sage, Daniel E. Delevan and 140 other well-known merchants and citizens are present patrons, whose names, with their sons, are in the new Catalogue and Circular.

N.B. Students for college, West Point or Naval Academy, are allowed (individually) to advance to higher classes as rapidly as their attainments permit.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS' FRENCH and English school for young ladies, No. 56 West 11th st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. The preparatory class for boys, No. 68 West 11th-st., connected with this school, will reopen Sept. 20. Their course will comprise, English, French and Latin.

MADAME VALENCIA'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, 124th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Harlem, resumes exercises on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. The School is conducted on the most approved plan, combining all the advantages of a polite and liberal education.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 150 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

INSTRUCTION.

MRS. MACAULAY'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Nos. 251 and 253 Madison-av.,
Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.
For Circulars address by letter as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES'
English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
For young ladies, No. 34 West 32d-st., reopens Sept. 18.
Circulars obtained at the Institute.
Mr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH SELECT PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 111 East 39th-st., first house below Park-av.

Mlle. ROSTAN, having entirely recovered her health, will reopen her school on TUESDAY, the 16th October next. Mlle. Rostan spent most of the past year in making herself thoroughly acquainted with the improvements lately introduced in the present system of education in Europe; making large additions to her library, securing valuable apparatus, &c. She therefore returns, not only with renewed health, but, as she trusts, with increased abilities to secure the advancement of her pupils.

The course of instruction, thorough and comprehensive, is designed to combine a finished English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages. Special advantages will also be enjoyed in Music, Drawing and Painting, and classes, under the best teachers, will be formed at once on the plan adopted in Paris in the "Conservatoire" and the "Ecole des Beaux Arts."

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home.

Applications can be made personally or by letter at the above address.

Circulars sent if desired.

M. W. LYON'S
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
Nos. 161 FIFTH-AV. and 937 BROADWAY,
corner 22d-st., REOPENS SEPT. 17.

Its rooms have lofty ceilings, are all upon the same floor and heated by steam. For spaciousness, light, ventilation, ease of access, indeed for all school purposes, they are unsurpassed. All the older pupils are under the direct training of Mr. Lyon, the younger of Mrs. Lyon. Gymnastic instruction will be provided. For several years the roll of pupils has annually increased from 30 to 50 per cent., exceeding now 100. Very few have left, in some years none, for other schools. A fine class is preparing for college. Parents are invited to call.

Several names of patrons for two or more years follow:

Jno. Auchincloss.	Hon. W. E. Dodge.	Wm. L. Skidmore.
Chas. G. Barrett.	Henry Day.	John Sherwood.
Wm. R. Bliss.	Edmund Dwight.	Cyrus A. Smith.
John S. Boyd.	Rev. T. Edwards.	G. M. Speir.
J. H. Burton.	George Gordon.	James Stokes.
Benj. F. Butler.	Parker Handy.	Chas. N. Talbot.
L. B. Cannon.	Oliver Harriman.	Geo. P. Trigg.
Watson E. Case.	Enoch Ketcham.	A. S. Underhill.
John R. Cecil.	Calvin E. Knox.	H. C. Van Vorst.
Nath. Chater.	Legrand Lockwood.	Ralph Wells.
Kenny Couillard.	Robert Schell.	John C. Work.
Jos. M. Cooper.	Henry Shaw.	Thos. S. Young.

CHEVE'S
NEW MUSICAL INSTITUTE,
AT
MASONIC BUILDING,
13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., New-York.
SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA,

Having accepted an invitation to exhibit one of his pupils, only eleven years of age—who by six months' training under the Chevé system, is now able to read at sight and perform the most difficult music with rare artistic ability—will postpone the formal opening of his Institute till Oct. 8, in order that all pupils previously enrolled may receive an invitation to be present on the occasion.

Apply as above, on WEDNESDAY of this week, from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

It is not yet too late to enjoy all the advantages of beginning with the classes first organized. For terms, &c., see circular, containing, besides other matter of great interest, the full indorsement of those eminent professors, L. M. Gottschalk, C. Bassini, and others.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.
The ninth annual term of this institution commences at the Law School Buildings, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, next, and continues until May 15, 1867. Graduates are admitted to the New-York Bar without further examination.
For catalogues or other information, address, at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York.
THEODORE W. DWIGHT,
Warden of Columbia College Law School.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
at No. 32 East 21st-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Miss ARMSTRONG will be at home on and after Sept. 1. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

HOME INSTITUTE.
A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON, N. Y.
MISS M. METCALF, Principal.
Christmas Term will begin WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12.
Circulars, with full particulars, can be had on application, from the Principal.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 32 West 18th-st.,
will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Application may be made personally or by letter to
MRS. LEVERETT, at the above address.

ELOCUTION.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF
will receive private pupils, and will resume her instruction in schools in New-York and its vicinity early in October. Address Elizabeth, N. J.

MISS HAVENS,
NO. 250 MADISON-AV.,
will resume her French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies Sept. 20. Applications addressed as above will receive her immediate attention.

FEMALE COLLEGE,
BORDENTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
The Fall term commences Sept. 18. For catalogues, containing terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M., President.

PARKER ACADEMY.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Woodbury, Litchfield County, Conn.
For circular address
Rev. ALONZO NORTON LEWIS, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.
Institution endowed.
Number of boarders limited to 30. Board and tuition of 21 weeks $100. Session will open Oct. 24.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
WILL REOPEN SEPT. 1, 1866.
For circulars, address
BENJAMIN MASON, Yonkers, New-York.

THE MISSES ROGERS'
ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND MISSES, No. 236 West 20th-st., will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 12.

CENTRAL PARK FRENCH INSTITUTE, corner of Broadway and 23d-st., New-York—Prof. E. FEZANDIE, Director. Day and boarding scholars. Day scholars taken to school and home in an omnibus. Complete English, French and classical instruction, on the plan of the French Lycées. Circulars at CHRISTERN'S, No. 863 Broadway.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A COLlegiate school for young ladies at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 19th September. Address the Rector, Rev. EDWARD M. PECKE, Riverdale, Westchester County, N. Y. Circulars may be had in New-York of Saml. D. Babcock, No. 14 Broad-st., or of Henry F. Spaulding, 53 Park-place.

THE FALL TERM OF THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S SCHOOL, recently of New-York City, now located in College-av., New-Brunswick, N. J., will commence Sept. 12. The site is healthy and beautiful, and the grounds afford ample opportunity for recreation.

PELHAM SCHOOL.—PROTESTANT SCHOOL for 25 boys, near New-Rochelle. DAVID CHERBULIER, Principal. Prof. M. CHENEVIERE, First Assistant. Fifth annual term begins Sept. 17. Circulars at Paillard & Co.'s, No. 21 Maiden-lane, and at Christern's, No 863 Broadway.

THE ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL School of Dr. F. BERTHET and GEORGE B. GOODALL will open Sept. 17, at No. 920 Broadway. There is a gymnasium. For circulars apply to LOCKWOOD, No. 411 Broadway.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for boys. The fifty-eighth semi-annual session will commence THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1866. For circulars apply to the Principal.
D. S. ROWE, M. A.

MISS A. VAN WAGENEN'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES, at No. 8 East 37th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address, as above, during the vacation.

MRS. BROWN HAS REMOVED HER English and French School for Young Ladies and Children, from No. 71 West 23d-st., to No. 22 West 19th-st., where it will be reopened Tuesday, Sept. 18.

BOOK-KEEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMmercial arithmetic, correspondence, &c., taught at GOLDSMITH'S Commercial Institute, No 756 Broadway; established 1840. Private rooms may be secured.

MRS. MYERS' HOME SCHOOL FOR young ladies, at Oyster Bay, L. I., thirty miles east of New-York, will re-open Sept. 19. For circulars apply, as above, to Mrs. E. H. MYERS.

AT TRENOR'S NEW AND BEAUTIFUL rooms, on 6th-av., near 42d-st. Select classes in fashionable dancing and calisthenics are now open on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. See circulars.

THE MISSES WATSON WILL REOPEN their English and French school, for day scholars and boarding pupils, on MONDAY, the 24th September, at No. 58 West 24th-st.

INDIVIDUAL INSTRUCTION IN ENGLISH branches, mathematics, engineering and drafting, at the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

MR. JULIUS EICHBERG WILL RECEIVE a few pupils in singing, harmony and violin. For terms apply to the music stores of Messrs. Pond & Co., Th. Firth, and Scharfenberg & Luis, Broadway.

LESSONS GIVEN IN PENMANSHIP BY a lady to private pupils, or classes in schools. Address Packer Institute, Room No. 58.

MISS ABBOTT'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH DAY SCHOOL, No. 25 East 15th-st.; open from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH school for young ladies, No. 328 4th-av. There is a primary department for boys entirely separated.

J. H. PATTON'S CLASSICAL ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL reopens Sept. 17, at No. 1,149 Broadway.

NEWBURGH INSTITUTE—A FAMILY Boarding School for boys; commences Sept. 17. For circulars, address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

BOOK-KEEPING AND WRITING AT the Cooper Institute, Room No. 18—day and evening. Prof. J. G. FOX, Principal.

THE KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL FOR children will reopen Sept. 17, at 70 West 37th-st. For circulars call upon or address Miss E. M. COE, as above.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE—CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Students received and pay from time of entering. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open at No. 923 Broadway, Sept. 17.

MAPLE HALL FEM. SEM., JAMAICA, L. I., will reopen Sept. 3. P. A. ANDREWS.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER FRENCH INSTITUTE, Nos. 48, 50 and 52 East 24th-st.—Boarding and Day School—will reopen September 18. Pupils prepared for college, West Point, Naval Academy and business. There is a primary department for young boys, a gymnasium, &c. The prospectus of the school contains the names of the pupils (200 last year) for the past eleven years.
PROF. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 11 West 38th-st., near 5th-av., will reopen the 20th September. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MRS. GERRARD'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 46 Lexington-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 17. Applications may be made and circulars obtained at the above address.

MISS BRACE'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies will reopen Sept. 26, 1866, at Nos. 38 and 40 Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn. Letters addressed as above will meet with prompt attention.

REV. J. H. TYNG'S SCHOOL, FOR THE thorough instruction of a few boys, will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18, at No. 907 Broadway.

PARISIAN FRENCH.
MADEMOISELLE DE WAILLY
Has just returned, and will resume her instruction in schools and families, private lessons and classes, Sept. 20. Personal applications from 7 till 8 P. M. 136 East 45th-st.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, (Murray Hill,) reopens Sept. 20. Address as above.

THE FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.,
Will reopen Sept. 18. Ten boarding pupils admitted.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE,
Corner of 39th-st. and 6th-av., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 24. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

MR. E. A. GIBBENS
will reopen his school for boys Sept. 10, at the HARVARD ROOMS, corner of 42d-st. and 6th-av.

MISS OLSSEN'S
English and French Classes for young ladies, No. 232 4th-av., will reopen Sept. 20.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP HITHerto existing between A. BERNARD and P. M. W. REDFIELD is dissolved by mutual consent. The school will hereafter be conducted under the sole direction of the undersigned. P. M. W. REDFIELD.

P. M. W. REDFIELD'S English, French and Classical School for Young Gentlemen will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17, at Nos. 55, 57, 59 and 61 West 33d-st. A punctual attendance is earnestly requested. The Primary Department receives children of six years of age and upward.

LESPINASSE FRENCH INSTITUTE—AT Fort Washington, (170th-st. and Kingsbridge Road.) French is the language of the school. Preparatory course to college, West Point, Naval School and business. Circulars at No. 183 Broadway, Milhaus' drug-store; No. 411, book-store; No. 701, music-store; No. 913, drug-store.

PRIVATE LESSONS.—A THOROUGHLY experienced teacher desires to give private tuition in the classics, mathematics, French, Spanish, German and the English branches; also in music, (piano.) Address W., Room No. 4, No. 266 Broadway.

CORNWALL'S CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, No. 55 West 32d-st. The tenth year of this school will begin on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstores of Ivison, Phinney & Co., Appleton's and others, and at the school-rooms.

MRS. PLUMB'S ACADEMY OF PHYSICAL CULTURE, No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., opens Oct. 15. Mrs. Plumb will be at the Academy MONDAYS and THURSDAYS from 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., on and after Oct. 4. Circulars at the Academy.

MRS. C. W. HORTON'S FRENCH AND English School for young ladies, will reopen at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 19, with able and experienced teachers in every department. Boarders limited to fifteen. For circulars, address as above.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C., FOR BUSINESS.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, teaches book-keeping, practically, as used in the best New-York houses; he also removes stiffness, cramping or trembling, and makes elegant penmen.

FRIENDS' SEMINARY, FOR BOYS AND GIRLS.—The sixth annual session of this institution commenced on the 10th inst. For circulars apply at the school, corner of 16th-st. and Rutherford-place.
HUGH FOULKE, Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN WILL REOPEN their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first door from Washington-square, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 26.

THE MISSES HOWLANDS' ENGLISH and French boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, No. 22 East 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL—NO. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., was reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars at the bookstore of Mitchell & Seixas, No. 911 Broadway, and at the school.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17. Circulars at the school, Lockwood's, No. 411, and Segee's, No. 826 Broadway.

MME. MARTINET'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 49 West 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 17.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL OF N. Y. UNIVERSITY, with Primary and Commercial Departments, prepares for College, business, West Point, Naval Academy. Circulars at the University.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TWELVE boys, Morris, Conn. For circulars, containing references, address SAMUEL M. ENSIGN.

MISS FRASER'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies, No. 66 West 46th-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 203 East 16th-st., (old No. 77,) near Stuyvesant-square, will reopen on Wednesday, Sept. 19.

MRS. BLIGH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 48 West 17th-st., reopened Sept. 20.

MR. RICHARD P. JENKS' SCHOOL will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at No. 1,182 Broadway.

THE MISSES WALKER WILL REOPEN their Day School for young ladies, No. 132 Madison-av., on THURSDAY, Sept. 20.

AARON RAND'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS will reopen Sept. 17th, at No. 11 West 27th-st. Applications received after the 12th.

MISS BEAN'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 53 West 42d-st.—will reopen Sept. 20.

MISS MARY SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL, No. 923 Broadway.

MISS M. W. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 224 East 10th-st., will be reopened Sept. 17.

TEACHERS.

A FRENCH YOUNG LADY, HIGHLY educated, living with her parents in this City, wishes to give lessons in French and on the piano-forte, and also in all the other branches of education in a private family; she has experience in teaching and can give the highest references. Apply at No. 63 Clinton-place.

A LADY WHO HAS HAD EXPERIENCE IN teaching wishes a situation as resident governess; her course of instruction comprises French and music, with the usual English branches. Would like to go South. References unexceptionable. Address, with full particulars, L. M., Brooklyn Post-office.

A FRENCH LADY, WELL KNOWN IN New-York as Professor of Modern Languages, will open classes of French reading and conversation, for ladies, (only,) on a new plan convenient to married ladies. Apply before 2 o'clock, at No. 1,444 Broadway, between 41st and 42d sts., over the store.

A YOUNG LADY WHO HAS HAD SOME experience in teaching, and is competent to give instruction in the English branches, with the rudiments of French and Latin, desires a position as resident or visiting governess. Address Rev. R. H. BOURNE, No. 235 West 50th-st.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—A LADY unusually qualified by education, social position and a long residence abroad, desires an engagement as companion or governess in a family; highest testimonials can be furnished. Address Mrs. A. L. G., No. 1,823 Wallace-st., Philadelphia.

A GRADUATE OF HARVARD, EXPERIENCED in teaching, desires to obtain a few private pupils, or would teach a few hours in a school; excellent reference will be given. Address W. H. HOWLAND, No. 22 East 25th-st.

A LADY, EXPERIENCED IN TEACHING, desires an engagement as visiting governess; parents wishing their children under the instruction of a thorough teacher will have satisfactory reference. Address EDUCATION, Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

AS RESIDENT OR DAILY GOVERNESS—An English lady of experience in teaching English branches thoroughly, with music and French, wishes an engagement. Address E. A. Z., Box No. 619 Post-office.

AS TEACHER.—AN AMERICAN LADY (OF French descent), speaking the French language fluently, desires a re-engagement in a private family as visiting or resident governess. Best of City references. Address J. R. S., Box No. 113 *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY WOULD TEACH ALL English branches (composition particularly,) piano, singing, drawing. References, institutions and first families of New-York. No. 19 St. Mark's-place.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE DESIRES a situation in a seminary or private family as teacher of English branches. Address TEACHER, New-Lebanon Centre, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

OPENING OF MILLINERY THIS DAY at L. BINN'S Millinery, 577 Broadway. Splendid hats and bonnets; pattern frames for milliners; millinery goods retail and wholesale; velvets cut bias at $4 50 a yard.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LITTLE'S HARDWARE,
CUTLERY,
EDGE AND COOPERS' TOOLS, &c.,
Adapted to the
City Commission,
Country and Consuming Trade.
No. 59 Fulton-st.,
Between Cliff and Gold sts.,
East of Broadway.

WATSON'S
LIQUID GLUE CEMENT,
ALWAYS READY FOR USE.
Depot No. 106 Broadway, New-York, up-stairs.

DERRICK FOR SALE.
A Post Derrick, nearly new, suitable for a heavy wharf-crane; lifting power, 25 tons. Apply to
C. W. COPELAND, No. 171 Broadway.

DOUGLAS'
PATENT ECONOMIC GAS GENERATOR FOR SALE,
No. 25 William-st., (Basement.)

DOUGLAS'
Patent Combination Bootjack and Blacking Case for sale, No. 25 William-st., (Basement.)

STUART'S SYRUP—EXTRA SYRUP, OF SUperior quality, in barrels, for sale at the office of the refinery, No. 182 Chambers-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 4, 1866.

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Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
Times Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

Amusements this Evening.

WINTER GARDEN.
Broadway, between Bleecker and Amity sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BUISLAY FAMILY, Aerialists, Pantomimists and Athletes. THE PERSIAN THRONE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE FAST FAMILY. Characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, Geo. Holland, A. W. Young, Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Clara Jennings, Mrs. John Sefton, Miss Fanny Green.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock. Last night of OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. Characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Stoddart, C. Peters, Charles Vandenhoff, Miss Caroline Carsen, Mrs. Sanders, Miss Kate Newton.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.
Broadway, near 8th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA. Characters by Messrs. John Farley, Mark Smith, Joseph Weinlich, William Gomersal, Mrs. Gomersal, Miss Maria Norton, Mrs. Sophia Mozart.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¼ o'clock, THE BRONZE HORSE, GRACE DARLING, THE HEROINE OF THE ISLES. Characters by the full company.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Canal and Hester sts.
THIS EVENING, PAUL CLIFFORD, THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1770, and DUEL IN THE MIST.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
Montague-st.
THIS EVENING. A HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR, and THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
AFTERNOON at 2, LADY IN BLACK. EVENING at 7½, OUR AMERICAN COUSIN. GORDON CUMMING'S COLLECTION. Dwarf, Fat Boy, 200,000 Curiosities.

IRVING HALL.
Irving-place, corner 15th-st.
THIS EVENING, Mr. and MRS. HOWARD PAUL in their MUSICAL, COMIC AND CHARACTERISTIC ENTERTAINMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE OPERA HOUSE.
Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, BUDWORTH MINSTRELS. JOLLY MILLERS, BARBARA ALLEN, TWO LITTLE LAMBS, &c., &c. PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.

KELLY & LEON'S MINSTRELS,
No. 720 Broadway.
EVENING—SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.
14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, and EVENING at 8. SECOND WEEK of the NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.

DODWORTH'S HALL,
Broadway, opposite 11th-street.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST. THE WONDROUS LIVING HEAD—A MIRACLE.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

GENERAL NEWS.

A dispatch from Oswego reports that a large balloon, partially inflated, with basket attached, was seen to descend into Lake Ontario about 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon, by the Captain of the schooner *Active*. The Captain, supposing some aeronaut was in the balloon, put out of his course to rescue him, but no person was found with it. The balloon was taken aboard and brought to Oswego. An aeronaut made an ascension from Albion, Orleans County, on Wednesday, intending to descend at Syracuse, and it is supposed the balloon picked up was that used by him. Nothing is as yet known as to his fate.

The Massachusetts National Union State Convention was held in Boston yesterday. **Theodore H. Sweetzer**, of Lowell, a lawyer practicing in Boston, was nominated for Governor; the other State officers nominated have all served in the army. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Administration, in favor of eight hours as a legal day's work, and in favor of a license liquor law. In the afternoon the Democratic State Convention was held in the same place, and the ticket nominated by the National Union Convention was adopted. Both Conventions were large and harmonious.

The funeral of **Robert T. Walker**, who was murdered on the Centreville race-course on Monday, took place yesterday. The Coroner's inquest in the case has been adjourned till Friday, at Jamaica. No clue has yet been discovered to the perpetrators of the deed, but suspicion rests upon two men who were discharged from **Walker's** employ about two weeks ago. The Board of Supervisors of Queens County have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the murderers.

The work of laying the double track on the Morris and Essex Railroad, from Newark to Morristown, is rapidly proceeding. It is completed as far as Orange, and is being actively prosecuted on the section between South Orange and Summit, and it is expected will be completed by the middle of this month. The Morris and Essex Railroad have recently added to their power several coal-burning locomotives of large capacity.

Of the 163 towns in Connecticut, about 140 held their elections for town officers on Monday. Both parties figure up large gains, but the Republicans have carried Meriden, Seymour, Windsor Locks, Southington, Middlefield, and Danbury, heretofore Democratic, with most of the larger towns and cities, and the total returns from New-London, Hartford and Fairfield Counties give a Republican gain over the Hawley vote of last Spring. The Democrats have gained Granby, Glastenbury, Canton, Simsbury, Somers and Middletown. The issue in many of the towns has been strictly a local one. Of 71 towns 43 have gone Republican, and 28 Democratic.

A decision was recently made in the Fayettte (Ga.) Superior Court by Judge **Warner**, in the case of G[illegible] *et al.*, *vs.* W. P. **Allen**, trover for the value of slaves and hire, that where the defendant had made a wrongful conversion of slave property, the fact of emancipation afterwards did not protect him, and that the plaintiffs could recover the value of of slaves at the time of conversion, with interest, as damages. The jury found in accordance with the charge.

A dispatch from Springfield, Ill., states that notes amounting to $106,000, on the Producers' Bank, of Chicago, which recently failed, had been received at the State Auditor's office for redemption. The issues of the bank are at par, and will all be redeemed in due time. All persons holding these notes can receive their par value by sending them to the State Auditor's office at Springfield.

A meeting of property holders in the upper part of the City was held at the Everett Rooms last night to listen to an address by Mr. **Wm. A. Whitbeck**, President of the West Side Association, on the subject of "Rapid Transportation of Passengers in New-York." The speaker handled his subject in a familiar manner, and brought forward strong arguments in favor of an underground railroad.

The Providence *Journal* states that a daily line of first-class and commodious side-wheel steamers, of large freight capacity, is soon to be put upon the route between New-York and Providence. A large portion of the stock is already subscribed, and negotiations are now pending for steamers now completed and ready for sea.

The Common Council of New-Haven on Monday evening passed resolutions welcoming the American Social Science Association to the city, tendering it the use of the Common Council Chamber and adjoining rooms for their deliberations, and appointing a Committee consisting of His Honor the Mayor and two members from the Boards of Aldermen, of Councilmen and of Education, respectively.

A member of Company D of the Sixteenth United States Infantry, named **Lowry**, committed suicide at Chattanooga on the 23d ult., by shooting himself through the head. It is said his parents reside in this City. He was about 23 years of age and unmarried. His remains were buried in the National Cemetery.

The German St. Vincent Orphan Asylum in St. Louis was discovered to be on fire on Monday noon. Books and beds were pitched out of the windows, and great confusion reigned. It is a three-story brick building, and contains about three hundred orphans. The fire was subdued before the building was destroyed. Loss about $5,000.

Augusta Sunderland, 34 years of age, and a native of Germany, and residing at No. 70 Third-street, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by hanging herself to a nail in the wall of her bedroom. She was found by her husband and cut down. Jealousy is supposed to be the cause.

The Attorney-General has decided that the President has not the power to designate districts in the Southern States, especially for the collection of the tax on cotton, distinct from those for other taxes.

Madame **McCarty**, equestrienne of **Palmer's** circus, was thrown from her horse at Chicago on Monday, and so severely injured that she is not expected to recover.

LOCAL NEWS.

The exhibition of fruits, flowers and vegetables at the American Institute closed last evening at 10 o'clock. During the day the attendance was considerable, but limited in a great measure to those immediately interested in the growth of the products exhibited. The Greeley prize of $100 for the best vine for general cultivation, has not yet been awarded. The judges, it is said, have not arrived at a conclusion satisfactory to all, as there are several claimants of apparently equal deserving.

The case of **Albert J. Kendall** *vs.* **Charlotte A. Conover** and **Wm. H. Conover, Jr.**, was on trial yesterday before Mr. Justice **Daniels** of the Supreme Court, Special Term. The plaintiff, who is an uncle of the defendant **Charlotte**, claims about $3,000, by way of compensation for services rendered in regard to the will of **Wm. H. Merchant**. One of the defences is, that plaintiff undertook the care of the business as an act of friendship and love to his niece. The case has not been concluded.

The thirty-first annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held last evening in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street. A large delegation of the clergy was present. The meeting devoted itself entirely to hearing read the reports of the Secretaries of the Boards of Foreign and Domestic Missions.

Valentine Steel and **David Shaw** quarelled yesterday, in Chambers-street, while unloading a cart. **Steel** struck **Shaw** on the head with a bar of iron, when the latter picked up a cart-rung and dealt the other a terrible blow across the face, thereby smashing his nose. **Steel** was taken to the New-York Hospital, and **Shaw** was locked up to await the result of the injuries.

In the Supreme Court, Circuit, Part II., held by Justice **Ingraham**, twenty seven jurors summoned by the Sheriff for the first day of the October term, were excused from service yesterday, on the ground that they do not understand the English language. An additional pannel of 150 has been ordered by this Court for Monday next.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, **Henry Voller** was convicted of grand larceny; **Henry Smith** was convicted of assault and battery and sent to the Penitentiary for one year; and **James Wilson** pleaded guilty of assault and battery, and was sent to the Penitentiary for two months.

The American Bible Union held their seventeenth annual Convention yesterday at the Church of Rev. Dr. **Anderson**, Broome-street. The attendance of delegates was large and the Church filled by an attentive congregation. Morning, afternoon and evening sessions were held, at which the different reports were read and addresses were delivered.

The trial in the will case of **James P. Allaire**, was continued yesterday in the Circuit, Part III, before Justice **Davis** and a jury. The testimony given yesterday was principally documentary, the important portions of which we have already published. The trial will probably last for a day or two longer.

Yesterday at St. John's Chapel, Varick-street, Rev. **Channing Moore Williams** was consecrated as Missionary Bishop for China. The reverend gentleman has been for the last ten years engaged in the Missionary field at Japan. He will shortly depart for his new diocese.

The corner-stone of the Church of the Messiah, Rev. **Samuel Osgood**, Pastor, was laid yesterday. The site chosen for the edifice is at the corner of Park-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street.

At Jerome Park, yesterday, the first race was won by *Bayswater*, the second by *Luther*, the match race by *Maid of Honor*, and the grand National race by *Kentucky*.

Gold was a fraction easier yesterday; sales 147⅞@148 ℘ cent. Exchange on London, 108; Money easy; the Funds of the United States firm; the Railway speculation agitated and prices upward—the great excitement being in Erie shares, which sold as high at one moment as 93 ℘ cent.

Domestic Produce was less freely dealt in yesterday, and the turn in prices was in favor of buyers. Foreign Merchandise was in moderate demand and held firmly, in view of the firmness in Gold. The Freight market was quiet, with 521 vessels of all classes in port.

The South and the Situation.

The damage inflicted upon the National Union movement by the bad faith of the Northern Democrats naturally reacts with peculiar force upon the people of the South. The moderation, the sober sense, the evident desire to conciliate which distinguished the Southern delegates at Philadelphia, merited a more considerate return on the part of those who claim to be their friends in the Northern States. To bring back genuine national harmony, the representatives of the South were prepared to acquiesce cordially in propositions and plans conceived with special reference to the requirements of Northern sentiment. They indicated a readiness to forego opinions and preferences that the general cause of the Union might be thereby benefited. The least they had a right to expect by way of response was a willingness to sacrifice partisan prejudice and greed, that nothing might retard the combination of Union forces in the States which will this Autumn determine the grave issues now on trial before the country. Why these national expectations have been baffled, the South need have no difficulty in judging. For whatever disappointment it may suffer, the South may thank those who, like the New-York Democracy, have preferred the gratification of their paltry ambition and the promotion of their corrupt plans to the organization of a great Union Party with every fair guarantee of success. In other words, if the South to-day discern a cloud over the prospect presented at Philadelphia, it is because the Democrats have refused to abide by the conditions which were there solemnly ratified. They have broken faith plighted with liberal Republicans and with the South, and have applied themselves instead to the hopeless task of reviving and aggrandizing the Democratic Party.

If aught were wanted to teach the South the folly of looking for counsel or succor to the Democracy of the North, surely this last display of treachery should be enough. There might have been some excuse for it had the Democratic Party, as a distinctive organization, the slightest hope of victory. The duplicity, the infidelity, would have remained the same as toward the liberal Republicans; but the South might not necessarily have suffered in the same degree. The certainty of defeat, however, deprives the party even of this poor apology. Trammeled with the odium incurred by its leaders during the war, it has nowhere the slightest chance of success. It is chargeable, therefore, with the deliberate betrayal of the South as well as of those who composed the Philadelphia Convention.

It is for the South not to acknowledge the significance of indisputable facts, and to govern itself accordingly. The hopes engendered by the magnificent gathering at Philadelphia have been wantonly destroyed. The patriotic movement there inaugurated has been summarily and inexcusably arrested. There is no longer reasonable ground for supposing that in Pennsylvania, in Ohio, in Indiana, or New-York the principles affirmed by the Convention will be sustained at the polls. The probability of achieving a triumph of Union principles by the joint efforts of Conservative Republicans and moderate Democrats is at an end. And the South cannot too soon accept the conclusion, that in the adjustment of existing differences it will be required to deal with the party now represented by the majority in Congress.

If the South were made up of men resembling Mayor **Monroe** of New-Orleans, or if any considerable proportion of its people were likely to act upon the advice of divers of our Democratic neighbors, there might be danger of a refusal thus to recognize the logic of events. But since the war the South has evinced more calmness and discretion than it has been credited with. The conduct and language of those whom it sent to Philadelphia afford ground for the opinion that it neither demands nor expects extravagant concessions. It is anxious above all things for a restored Union, for a reconstructed industry, for a revival of commerce, and the obliteration of passions and prejudices growing out of the struggle. Compared with these things, politics, as hitherto understood, are of trifling account. And all attempts of Democratic candidates and writers in the North to encourage the Southern people in pretensions which, in present circumstances, cannot possibly be sustained, will, we believe, fail of their purpose. The Southern people are not fools that they should intrust the repair of their ruined fortunes to a party which is destined to defeat in every Northern State. They are not lunatics that they should make their peace and prosperity contingent upon the triumph of the Executive in the face of the emphatic verdict of the North. Their recent action affords proof that they are prepared to acquiesce with a good grace in that which is inexorable. And the improved tone of the Richmond *Examiner* and journals of that stamp—the earnestness with which they are devoting themselves to questions connected with the material welfare of their respective localities—their evident desire to solve the problem of negro labor and education in a spirit of kindness and humanity—encourage the hope that the South will not fail to comprehend the situation as now it is, and to prepare for the changes which really seem to be inevitable.

The Official History of the New-Orleans Riot.

The official report of the Military Commission on the New-Orleans riot presents certain features of the sectional strife, still prevalent at the South, in more repulsive form than the public have witnessed since the late rebels laid down their arms. The civil authorities of the city, unless this report does them great injustice, appear to have *courted* the reassembling of fragments of the Convention of 1864. The Mayor and his agents, at the first announcement of the purpose to reconvene that body, seem to have made it their business to see that the military should not interfere, either to prevent the meeting or to protect the city against the consequences of any riot that might ensue. The first appeal to Gen. **Baird** was to allow the Convention to assemble unmolested. And to this he naturally agreed. But entertaining serious doubts as to what course it would be prudent and expedient ultimately to adopt under the peculiar circumstances, he telegraphed to headquarters for instructions. But to an appeal so indefinite as Gen. **Baird's** necessarily would be, it was impossible that any answer, definite or explicit, could be given either upon the instant or upon the actual information as to the bearings of the case which Gen. **Baird's** dispatch conveyed. Acting, then, at first without precise instructions, and relying mainly upon his own judgment, Gen. **Baird** seems to have taken at least a rather hesitating course. He was hardly at liberty to overrule the judgment of the civil authorities and peremptorily take out of their hands the guardianship of the public peace. And yet the action of Mayor **Monroe** and his associates in deprecating all military assistance to quell a prospective disturbance, would have suggested to a military commander possessed of great forecast, the necessity for being ready for *any* emergency that might arise. This report of the Commission makes it appear that Gen. **Baird** was not undecided in his action. He had water transportation ready for the conveyance of his troops to the expected scene of strife. And it is further testified that the failure of the troops to come up to time was solely due to the fact that the commanding officer was misled as to the hour named for the assembling of the Convention. The civil authorities are again criminated for this deception. But even admitting that Mayor **Monroe** was, in this as in other cases, the guilty party, it is not entirely so clear that there was not more or less vacillation and indecision on the part of Gen. **Baird** at the most critical moment. The vigor of his action after the riot and tumult and bloodshed would have been of vastly greater account a few hours earlier.

But above and beyond any default on the part of the military authorities, who were perfectly aware of the temper and disposition of the chief municipal functionaries, there stand out in ugly prominence certain facts which show, beyond all dispute, the lawless, violent, vicious, disloyal temper of a large and powerful class in New-Orleans. And the whole evidence thus far adduced, not merely before the commission, but in the reports of the local Press and otherwise, tends to the conclusion that the civil authorities of New-Orleans coveted the occasion made by the Convention to show their power to repress all freedom of discussion on subjects with which they did not sympathize. The quasi-disloyal Press had for weeks before the riot been preparing the public mind for just such scenes as occurred. Passions were influenced; old grievances were revived; a dishonest Mayor and a turbulent Police force were on the alert for a chance to make their venom felt; the absence of the military chief of the Department was taken advantage of, and lawlessness and riot had full sway till the dilatory action of the military superseded the civil authority. There is nothing new brought out in the report of the Commission, but there is enough to show that the South to-day has no enemies so vile and so vicious as the lawless ruffians of the class of the New-Orleans Police and the local magistrates who support them.

Napoleon's Circular Dispatch.

In yesterday's issue we published, in full, the text of this important diplomatic circular, with the views of the London *Times* and some comments of our own. But the document is too weighty not to merit a more extended consideration. Though addressed to the diplomatic representatives abroad, it is really a proclamation of the Emperor to the French people at home. There was great agitation in France on account of the sudden aggrandizement of Prussia. The words of **Thiers**, that a united Italy and a united Germany would revive the Empire of **Charles V.**, two great nations animated by a spirit of antagonism toward the French, and allied firmly against France, had taken deep root. The greater the growth of Prussia, the nearer the unity of Italy became a fixed fact, the more danger the French, or at least a large portion of the French people, feared for their own country. *La France, La Patrie, Le Temps*, all leading organs of so many political divisions or parties, united in the clamor for an energetic interference, even to the extent of war, of France in the affairs in Germany to prevent the shaping of events to the detriment of French superiority. These daily rhetorical effusions had, of course, their influence upon the public mind. However earnestly and ingeniously *La Liberté, L'Opinion Nationale, Le Siècle*, pleaded for the maintenance of peace, and strove to demonstrate that the political changes in Germany and Italy were in the interest of permanent peace, and hence eventually also for the benefit of France, the war journals, pretending to be animated by patriotism and supreme regard for their country, had for the time the ear of the nation, whose self-love and pride they continually appealed to.

Napoleon could not be blind to these increasing evidences of agitation nor deaf to the clamor. And we believe that it was more to pacify his own subjects than to quiet the apprehensions of foreign Governments, that he prepared and issued this manifesto. That it was prepared by himself, it bears intrinsic evidence. It is written in the compendious style of all his works, and where he desires to be argumentative he becomes sententious. It is this latter peculiarity of his style—sententiousness—that makes him ofttimes appear oracular, and shrewd people think they can read more than **Napoleon** ever thought when he wrote. Such a vague sentence is the following: "The new principle that governs Europe is freedom of alliances." This sounds as something grand and means literally nothing. The "new principle that governs Europe" is in fact the "freedom" to enforce "alliances" by the sword. The North Germanic Confederation is the result of this "freedom." The prospective alliance between the States of South Germany results from the same "freedom." With both these "alliances" it was a sort of Hobson's choice—heads I win, tails you lose.

The manifesto may be divided into three parts—the historical, the argumentative and the prospective, or, if we are allowed to use the term, prophetic. He reviews the condition of Europe and especially of France, as established by the Congress of Vienna in the year 1815. In this he is perfectly correct. The crushing defeat of his great uncle was succeeded by the humiliation of France. And it was a happy hit on his part to remind the French people of this fact and of the further undeniable truth, that a "precarious security France has sometimes obtained at the price of foregoing her position in the world." This, of course, is a blow at the rule of the Bourbons from '15 to '30, and of the Orleans to '48, though couched in polite diplomatic phrase, and may be considered to mean that with a **Napoleon** in power such a state of things cannot occur. His exultation that the treaties of 1815 are "dead and buried," is very natural. He "detested" them at Auxerre, and he is justly glad that they are no more.

When he comes to the argumentative part of his dispatch he is guilty of some slight mistakes. Though the coalition of the *three* northern Courts may be broken up, there is every probability that a coalition of *two* is now forming, much more formidable than that "Holy Alliance" of the three. Indications have been numerous that the relations between Russia and Prussia are becoming daily more intimate and amicable. And, though the old Russian party have given vent through their principal organ, the Moscow *Gazette*, to sentiments hostile to the aggrandizement of Prussia, and the increase of her naval power in the Baltic and the North Sea, these apprehensions seem to have entirely subsided.

The mission of Gen. **Von Manteuffel** to St. Petersburgh has been pronounced as perfectly successful, and the relations between the Russian and Prussian Courts as everything that could be wished. If there should be, as is now foreshadowed, an alliance of these two Powers, it would be much more formidable now than the Holy Alliance was in the days of old. Moreover, the policy of Russia includes spiritual as well as temporal interest. The Czar is the head of the Greek Church, and therefore looks with ill-concealed pleasure at the difficulties surrounding the Pope, as the head of the Catholic Church. Here is another point of agreement between these two Northern Powers, as Prussia, being the controlling Protestant Power on the Continent, joins in the hostile sentiment of Russia toward the Pope. A Hohenzollern, a scion of the same house to which King **William** belongs, being the Hospodar of Moldo-Wallachia, gives Prussia an interest in the Eastern question, and since, as we have already stated, there is a complete understanding between Russia and Prussia, this must include, also, that vexed question, so that their interests would not clash, and the continuance in power of the new Hospodar be secured. In the days of the Holy Alliance, and before the dethronement of **Napoleon**, Prussia was not a neighbor of France; the divisions of territory in 1815 only made her so. But then she counted only some 15,000,000 of people, and now she wields the power of 30,000,000. And it is remarkable that, in this long and carefully-elaborated document, no mention is made of the increasing agitation in the East, where Prussia and Russia may work harmoniously together, and where their interests will necessarily come in conflict with those of France.

In the prophetic part of this dispatch he lays it down as a maxim that "political science should rise above the narrow and paltry prejudices of past ages." Very true, and as true is also his prediction that after another century the United States of America will contain one hundred millions of inhabitants. Here we cannot omit to remark that this is probably the first time in history that in an official State paper of a leading European Power, treating exclusively of the political condition and changes of continental Europe, the influence of our country upon the future state of the world is mentioned as an important consideration. In the periodical Press this subject has been treated on recent occasions, but never in a diplomatic note. This fact is a just acknowledgment of our greatness and the moral weight of our example, and every American will feel it as such.

In general, the manifesto is peaceable in tone and clear in expression. In speaking of "the necessity for the defence of our territory, of perfecting, without delay, our military organization," he explained it to be but "the expression of its (the French nation's) energetic will, to maintain against all attempts its rank and influence in the world." This is pacific enough, and will be so construed. Of course, "circumstances alter cases," and it will be for France or **Napoleon** to judge what he considers such an attempt, and perhaps Esop's fable of the wolf and the lamb may become applicable to great historic events.

The Prussian Chambers on the Freedom of Parliamentary Debate.—How difficult it is for many of the Germans in the Fatherland to understand the rule of Parliamentary Government, is clearly shown by the vote in the Prussian Chamber of Deputies upon the law providing for the election of members to the proposed Parliament of the North-German Confederacy. An amendment was proposed that no member of the Parliament, for any vote or language used, in the course of his functions as such member, shall be called to answer elsewhere, either judicially or otherwise. This provision, so necessary and self-evident to secure perfect freedom of debate, met, strange to say, with strong opposition, even from a large number of Liberal members. At one time its adoption was quite doubtful and it passed finally by but fifteen majority in a house of 283 members, 149 only voting for it and the large majority of 134 against it. In England or the United States such a proposition would be looked upon as so clearly proper, that not a man could be found to oppose it.

Time Tries All.—**Fernando Wood** said, at Dayton, Ohio, Aug. 23, 1864:

> "He was glad to have an opportunity, after his return from exile, to enjoy the society of one so capable of admiring him as **Vallandigham**."

At the Peoria Convention, in August, 1864, Mr. **Wood** said:

> "The first grand step in this reform should be to stop the war."

Of **Fernando Wood** the Richmond *Whig* said, in March, 1864:

> "**Fernando Wood, Franklin Pierce**, and **Seymour**, of Connecticut, sustain us in the moral issue at least."

Fernando Wood now, in 1866, nominates himself for Congress, desiring the election, *"as a popular rebuke to those who utter the malicious falsehood that during the war I was a rebel sympathizer and disunionist."*

THE PACIFIC.

The Rebellion in China—Arrivals at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Dates from China to July 13, say the rebels in the Province of Yang-Chow are much more formidable than was supposed. Every leader sent against them except one had met with defeat. In one battle the younger brother of the Viceroy lost 2,000 Enfield rifles, and out of 1,000 cavalry engaged, only 100 escaped; and the fate of the infantry is supposed to have been no better.

The steamer *Golden City*, from Panama, arrived today, with dates from New-York to Sept. 11.

The steamer *Orizaba*, from Columbia River, brings $297,000 in treasure.

Arrived, ship *Western Continent*, **Lub**, New-York, bark *San Lorenzo*, **Pontreath**, Liverpool; bark *Kenilworth*, **McDonald**, Liverpool.

LOUISIANA.

Judge Abell and Gen. Baird's Report—Markets.

New-Orleans, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Judge **Abell** publishes a protest against the assertions made by Gen. **Baird**, especially so far as it touches upon the action of Judge **Abell** and his court.

Cotton less firm; sales 1,450 bales; Low Middling, 39c.@40c.; receipts, 1,429 bales. Bank Sterling, 58. New York Exchange, ¼ discount.

Arrived—Steamer *Kensington*, Boston.

MARYLAND.

Nomination of Frederick Stone in Mr. Harris' District.

Baltimore, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Fifth District Democratic Convention met again to-day, in this city, and after some twenty-five ballots, **Frederick Stone**, of Charles County, received the nomination. Mr. **Harris**, the present member, was dropped, after the twentieth ballot. It is reported that his friends are determined to run Mr. **Harris** as an independent candidate.

GEORGIA.

Migration of Freedmen to the Mississippi Valley.

Augusta, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Large numbers of freedmen continue to leave the State for the Mississippi Valley, induced by offers of higher wages and a desire for change. White labor is in demand.

MISSOURI.

Sale of Another Railroad.

St. Louis, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Cairo and Fulton Railroad was sold by Gov. **Fletcher** at Charleston, Missouri, on the 1st instant, to satisfy the claims of the State, and was purchased by Judge **Rankin**, the representative of the State, for $957,500.

Base Ball.

Philadelphia, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Atlantic played the Camden Club this afternoon. Score—Atlantic, 37; Camden, 7.

A match was also played between two negro clubs—the Batchelors, of Albany, and Pytheans, of this city. The former were victorious. This game attracted a large crowd of spectators.

Auburn, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The first game to-day, between the Arctice, of Syracuse, and Atlantics, of Rochester, was won by the former. Score, 28 to 19.

The second game, between the Pacifics, of Rochester, and Auburns, of Auburn, was won by the former. Score, 38 to 32.

The third game, between the Niagaras, of Buffalo, and Excelsiors, of Rochester, was called on account of the darkness at the close of the seventh innings, when the score was even. The game will be played again to-morrow afternoon.

The match to-morrow morning is between the Arctics and Pacifics.

The final match for the gold ball will be played on Friday. The throwing match takes place on Friday morning.

Marine Disaster—Eight Lives Lost—Many Injured.

Fort Monroe, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The bark *Laura*, 50 days from Bremen, bound to Baltimore with 210 passengers, was spoken off Cape Henry this afternoon by the steamer *City of Albany*. She reported having encountered a hurricane on the 22d of September and shipped a tremendous sea, which washed overboard seven passengers and one of the crew, besides slightly injuring fifty others. Dr. **Wilcox**, the Quarantine Officer, rendered all the assistance in his power to relieve the injuries of the passengers.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

INSTRUCTIONS TO COLLECTORS.

A circular of instructions to Collectors and other officers of the Customs has just been issued from the Treasury Department, to carry into effect the provisions of the seventeenth section of the act to prevent smuggling, approved July 18, 1866. The section provides that whenever the proper officer of the Customs shall be duly notified of the existence of a lien upon imported goods, wares or merchandise in his custody, he shall, before delivering such goods, wares or merchandise to the importer, owner or consignee thereof, give reasonable notice to the party or parties claiming the lien, and the possession by the officers of Customs shall not effect the discharge of such lien, provided that the right of the Government shall not be prejudiced thereby. Under the instructions issued, persons claiming a lien for any cause upon imported goods in the possession of a Collector or other chief officer of Customs, may serve a written or printed notice upon him, which notice shall designate the goods and packages as particularly as possible, giving the names of the owners, importers or consignees, the vessel or vessels by which imported, the amount, date, origin, or object of the lien claimed, and giving an address to which notice may be sent of a proposed delivery of such goods, which address shall be within one mile of the office of the Collector, or other chief officer of Customs, upon whom the notice is served.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS IN MAINE.

The following changes have so far been made in the State of Maine, and others will soon follow, namely: **W. G. Crosby**, Collector of Customs at Belfast; **John Hanscom**, Collector at Saco, and **Charles P. Kimball**, Surveyor at Portland.

CONSUL AT ST. HELENA.

The President has appointed Mr. **Fitnam**, of the District of Columbia, Consul at the Island of St. Helena. Mr. **Fitnam** had just returned from Canada, where he has filled two similar positions—one at Gaspe Basin, C. E., and the other at Goderich, C. W.

EXAMINATION OF ARMY OFFICERS.

The several boards for the examination of officers to be appointed in the regular service, which were ordered to meet at Chicago, New-York and Washington, Oct. 1, are now in session, and the new appointees are appearing before them in accordance with the act of Congress reorganizing the army. The Board which meets in New-York examines all officers east of the State of Ohio for the infantry arm of the service. The Board which meets at Chicago examines all officers for the infantry arm of the service from the State of Ohio and States west of that. The Board which meets at Washington examines all officers for the cavalry arm of the service. Another Board has just been ordered to convene at San Francisco Nov. 15, to examine officers for either arm of the service, who may be appointed from the Pacific Coast.

REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of Internal Revenue for the 1st, 2d and 3d of October are nearly $7,000,000.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

The following circular letter from Maj.-Gen. **Rawlings**, President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, was issued this evening:

Washington, D. C., Oct. 3, 1866.

Circular Letter.—The officers of the Army of the Tennessee who expect to attend the "Society of the Army of the Tennessee," to be held at Cincinnati, Ohio, on the 14th of November next, will please notify Maj.-Gen. **Manning F. Force**, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, at Cincinnati, to that effect, that the Committee may have some definite idea of the numbers that will probably be present.

JOHN A. RAWLINS, President of the Society.

TAX COMMISSIONER FOR FLORIDA.

The President has appointed **John Friend** to be District Tax Commissioner for the State of Florida, in place of **Austin Smith**, removed.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

The President to-day made the following appointments: **Albert G. Lawrence**, of Rhode Island, United States Minister Resident at Costa Rica; **Madison E. Hollister**, of Illinois, United States Consul at Buenos Ayres; **Charles Dougherty**, of Pennsylvania, United States Consul at Londonderry.

PATENTS.

During the past week 384 applications for patents and 68 caveats were received at the Patent-office. Yesterday 190 patents were issued.

COLLECTOR CHANGED.

Morgan L. Harris is appointed Collector for the Eighth Congressional District of New-York, in place of Mr. **G. P. Putnam**.

GEN. TORBERT RESIGNED.

Captain and Brevet Major-Gen. **A. T. A. Torbert**, U. S. A., well known as one of the most efficient cavalry division commanders during the war, has resigned his position in the Regular Army, and retires to private life.

THE TAX ON COTTON—OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Attorney-General's Office, Sept. 29, 1866.
Hon. Hugh McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury:

Sir: I am in receipt of your letter of the 27th, requesting my opinion on the following point: "Whether the laws imposing a tax on cotton, and providing for its collection, so restrict the executive authorities as to forbid the arranging of the Cotton States into a single cotton district, for the purpose of collecting the tax on cotton, having reference to the cotton tax only, and without necessarily involving any change of districts, which may be most convenient for the collection of other taxes." I am clearly of opinion that such a consolidation of the cotton-growing States, as is described by the terms of the foregoing inquiry, into a single collection district for the purpose of levying and collecting the duties imposed by the Internal Revenue laws upon cotton, cannot lawfully be effected under the existing provisions of those laws. The authority conferred upon the President by the act of June 30, 1864, section 7, to alter the respective collection districts, as the public interest may require, enables him only to modify from time to time, as may be required, existing arrangements of the several districts designated by him for the levying and collection of all the duties and taxes prescribed and imposed by the acts of Congress relating to internal revenue by the original act of July 11, 1862; the President was empowered simply to divide respectively the States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia into convenient Collection Districts. Soon after the passage of this act a question arose as to the authority of the President to alter the arrangement of Collection Districts made and established by him in pursuance of this provision of law. That question was carefully considered by my predecessor, Attorney-General **Bates**, who gave his opinion that the President, when he made the original division of the States into Collection Districts, exhausted his power in the premises. This was held on the general principle that where an act of Congress establishing a general system confers on the President the authority to do a specific act for the purpose of perfecting the means by which the system shall be carried into effect. The act of the President, when performed according to the terms of the statute, has all the validity and authority of the statute itself. (U. S. Opin. Bates, A. G., p. 384.) This view of the law having been adopted by the Treasury Department, Congress was applied to for additional legislation conferring the authority, which was not contained in the original act. The seventh section of the act of June 30, 1864, was accordingly enacted to remedy the particular defect which was found to exist in the statute of 1862. It is too clear to admit of doubt that collection districts within the meaning of the act are those districts respectively in which the internal duties and taxes imposed by law upon all the subjects of taxation, are collected in the manner and by the officers designated in the statute. The districts cannot be established or arranged with reference to the duties imposed on particular subjects. That is not the plan upon which the Internal Revenue laws proceed. Such arrangement as is proposed in the memorials which you have submitted to me, should not be carried into effect with the machinery established by existing law for the collecting of internal duties. The President has no power to appoint a special Collector for the tax imposed on the particular article of cotton; nor could he designate any one of the District Collectors as the officer who should proceed throughout the entire cotton territory and collect the tax on that article wherever found. The mischiefs of the present system complained of by the Chambers of Commerce of Mobile and New-Orleans can only be remedied by Congress. The act of July 13, 1866, to which reference is made by the memorialists, contains all the exceptional provisions as to the tax on cotton which Congress deemed to be necessary, and those provisions, instead of giving authority to make the additional exception now requested, seem to me wholly inconsistent with it.

I have the honor to be, &c., &c.,
HENRY STANBERY, Attorney-General.

Fire at Schenectady—Burning of the Central Railroad Freight House.

Albany, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The freight house of the New-York Central Railroad at Schenectady, was totally destroyed by fire this evening, together with its contents. The fire was discovered soon after 8 o'clock, and spread with great rapidity. By 10 o'clock the building and contents were a mass of ruins. There was a very large quantity of freight in the building. The loss is very heavy, and no estimate can be made at present. The origin of the fire is not known. The engine house, cars and locomotives around the building, were all saved.

Port Au Basque.

Port Au Basque, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

A large steamer, barque rigged, with one funnel between the fore and main masts, was seen passing West at 4:30 this afternoon.

JEROME PARK.

The Races Yesterday—Brilliant Termination of the First Season—More Races Next Month.

The racing at Jerome Park yesterday closed the first season. The weather was fine, though gathering clouds threatening rain in the morning detained many until a late hour, and doubtless deterred others altogether. The attendance was nevertheless large, the main stands being fairly filled and the usual crowds gathered outside. The proportion of ladies in attendance was quite as large as usual. The same excellent order which has prevailed throughout the four days of these races was maintained yesterday. Not a single instance of disorderly conduct, of drunkenness, of theft or of gambling has occurred during the season—a fact which we presume can scarcely be paralleled here or elsewhere. Something of this is probably due to the attendance of a very large Police force, but more, we venture to say, to the admirable regulations adopted by the Club, which prevented the attendance of persons disposed to be disorderly, and thus rendered the presence of the Police comparatively superfluous. It would hardly be possible to collect a larger number of the respectable and fashionable population of the City than have been present at these races; nor has any attraction ever been offered better calculated to reward their attendance. If the Club, into whose control the racing at Jerome Park will hereafter pass, will follow up, steadily and carefully, the excellent system inaugurated by Mr. **Jerome**, they cannot fail to make their course more permanently and decidedly popular, in the best sense of the word, than any similar course has ever been in this country. Thus far it has been a marked and most gratifying success. We are confident we shall do no injustice to other parties when we say that the credit of this enterprise is due wholly to Mr. **Jerome** himself. He not only originated the idea of building such a course, within easy reach of the City, and so managed as to offer a most unexceptionable and attractive amusement to the best class of our people, but he has personally planned and superintended the entire work, and paid the whole expense, amounting to over $300,000, out of his own pocket—taking all the risks of failure upon himself, and sharing the chances of success and profit with the gentlemen whom he invited to form a Jockey Club and take charge of the enterprise. He is now building a spledid Club-house for the Club, on the corner of Madison-avenue and Twenty-sixth-street, with which his private theatre will be connected. This building will have many new features, and will be the finest Club-house in town. We understand that it is the intention of the Club to have racing again some time next month.

THE MILE HEAT RACE.

As if desirous of winding up the first meeting of the American Jockey Club at Jerome Park in the most brilliant manner, the programme of the last day's racing was the most attractive and abundant of any of its predecessors. Beside the three races set down in the programme, there was a highly interesting match race for $1,000 between the two well-known and highly-performed two-year-olds, *Redwing* and *Maid of Honor*, whose respective owners are influential members of the Jockey Club, and among the most strenuous supporters of the American turf. The other events were a mile heat race, a dash race, and the "Grand National Race"—a free handicap for all horses, over two miles and three-quarters, with seventeen entries.

For the mile heat race, open to horses of all ages, the following horses were entered:

1. D. McDaniels entered b. c. Ripley	3 years
2. J. S. Watson entered b. c. Delaware	4 years
3. R. Ainsley entered gr. c. Richmond	4 years
4. J. W. Weldon entered b. c. Knighthood	4 years
5. R. A. Alexander entered b. c. Bayswater	3 years

All the above started except *Knighthood*, who had hit his leg in the last race of the previous day, won by *Luther*, and was so lame that he could not start. *Bayswater*, owing to the prestige which invariably attends the Alexander stable, as well as to his own known merits as a racer, evidenced by the style in which he won the first race on the opening day of the meeting, beating easily a field composed of *Local, Tisdale, Ripley* and *Tom Woolfolk*, was made the favorite, selling in Dr. **Underwood's** pools for $410; *Delaware*, $295; *Richmond*, $200; and *Ripley*, $20. In the betting outside, the field had the call; $100 to $70 being currently offered that no one could name the winner. There was a good deal of place-betting between *Delaware* and *Richmond*, the latter having most friends.

THE RACE.

Richmond was the first off, *Ripley* next, the favorite close up, and *Delaware* last, and in this order they ran to the quarter-pole, where *Richmond* was a neck in front of *Ripley*, who was four lengths before *Bayswater*, and *Richmond* two lengths behind the latter. Rounding the foot of the Club-house bluff *Ripley* went past *Richmond* and took a decided lead of two lengths, *Delaware* having also passed the favorite, who was now last of all. On reappearing in sight, *Bayswater* was seen bearing the blue and white of Mr. **Alexander** in front, *Ripley* and *Delaware* next in order, and the gray acting as whipper-in to the field. They ran past the three-quarter pole and turned into the straight run home without any change, where *Bayswater*, quitting his companions with whom he had staid on sufferance, galloped home a very easy winner in 1:50. *Ripley* was second, three lengths before *Delaware*, and *Richmond* last.

Second Heat.—Notwithstanding that *Bayswater* had won the first heat very easily, the impression prevailed that none of the others had gone for the heat, but had laid up for the next one. In consequence of this there were numerous offers to take odds about *Richmond* and *Delaware*, and $30 against $100 was freely bet that the favorite did not win. In the pools *Bayswater* sold for $600, and the field $305. *Ripley* jumped off with the lead, with the favorite next, and *Richmond* last, and they run thus around the turn. At the quarter-pole *Ripley* was two lengths ahead, with *Richmond* who had passed *Bayswater*, whose jockey had taken a pull at him, next and *Delaware* last. No further change occurred until after passing the half-mile pole *Bayswater* shot past the leaders, and assuming the lead held it throughout and won very easily by two lengths in 1:48¼. *Richmond* was second, a neck before *Delaware*, and *Ripley* last.

R. A. Alexander's b. c. Bayswater, 3 years, by Lexington, dam Bayleaf	1	1
R. Ainsley's gr. c. Richmond, 4 years, by Two Bits, dam Faith	4	2
J. J. Watson's b. c. Delaware, 4 years, by Ringgold, dam Ariel	3	3
D. McDaniels' b. c. Ripley, 3 years, by Jeff. Davis, dam Nina	2	4
J. W. Welden's b. c. Knighthood, 4 years, by Knight St. George, dam Glycera	drawn	

Time—1:50, 1:48¼.

THE SECOND RACE

was a dash of one mile and an eighth, for horses of all ages; and all the four horses entered came to the post when the bugle from the judges' stand summoned them on the course. These were as follows:

1. R. Ainsley's gr. c. Richmond, 4 years.
2. D. McDaniels' b. c. Luther, 4 years.
3. J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Local, 3 years.
4. M. H. Sanford's br. g. Tisdale, 3 years.

Both in the betting ring and the pools *Luther* was made a great favorite, in consequence of the easy style in which he had beaten *Loadstone* and *Knighthood* the previous day in a dash of a mile and three-quarters. In the pools he sold for $925; *Local*, $180; *Richmond*, $180, and *Tisdale* $45. The general betting was $100 to $30 on the favorite. Directly the drum tapped *Tisdale* rushed in front, and led past the Judges' stand, with *Local, Luther* and *Richmond* in pursuit. At the quarter-pole *Tisdale* was still in front, with *Local* at his saddlegirths, and *Luther* pulling tremendously a length behind. Rounding the Club-house turn, *Tisdale* still held his own, but *Luther* had passed *Local*, and waited upon *Tisdale*, until fairly into the homestretch, where *Richmond* joined his horses, and a desperate struggle ensued, all three horses being on almost equal terms to the distance, where *Luther* drew away and won cleverly by a length. *Local* on the inside was second, but the judges overlooking him, placed *Richmond* second and *Local* third. Time, 2:01¾.

Second Race.—Dash of 1⅛ miles, free for all ages.

D. McDaniel's b. c. Luther, four years	1
R. Ainsley's gr. c. Richmond, four years	2
J. W. Weldon's ch. c. Local, three years	3
M. H. Sanford's br. g. Tisdale, three years	4

Time—2:01¾.

THIRD RACE—MATCH FOR $1,000.

One of the most interesting events of the meeting was the match made between Mr. **A. Belmont**, the owner of *Maid of Honor*, and Messrs. **Forbes** and **Jerome**, the owners of *Redwing*, for $1,000, dash of three-quarters of a mile. Both fillies are well-known two-year-olds, the former being by *Newminster*, dam *Himalaya*, and the winner of the two-year-old stake at Paterson; and the latter by *Balrownie*, dam *Cyclone*, by *Vandal*, the winner of the Saratoga stakes. Each party were very confident, and the betting, which varied surprisingly, was very heavy. At first *Maid of Honor* was the favorite at $100 to $50, but the desire to back the other filly became so general that the betting was quickly brought to evens and at last, before the start, *Redwing* became the favorite, $800 to $700 on her being one of the last pool bets on the race. The start was from the judge's stand on the three-quarter mile course, and *Redwing* being the quickest on her feet, was first off, with a lead of a length. But the fine sweeping stride of the *Maid* told over the quick, but short stride of the daughter of *Balrownie*, and as they passed opposite the judge's stand, the former was a length in front. The pace was a clinker from end to end, and as they passed the half-mile pole, *Maid of Honor* was still a clear length and a half ahead, which she made into two at the three-quarter pole. *Redwing* was unable to reduce the gap as they came up the homestretch, and the *Maid* won the race by a couple of lengths in 1:21. It was a very fast run race, being at the rate of 1:48 for the mile. Both fillies were distressed at the finish.

THIRD RACE.—Match for $1,000, three-quarters of a mile.

A. Belmont's b. f. Maid of Honor, by Newminster, dam Himalaya........ 1
Forbes and Jerome's b. f. Redwing, by imp. Balrownie, dam Cyclone, by Vandal........ 2
Time, 1:21.

THE FOURTH RACE—"THE GRAND NATIONAL."

The concluding race was one in which the most interest was centered, as the result would prove whether *Kentucky*, with the steadying weight of 124 pounds, could give such good horses as *Aldebaran*, *Onward*, *Luther* and *Minnie Butler*, 19 pounds, 20 pounds and 24 pounds respectively. It was the first handicap race that ever *Kentucky* run in, and there was an eager desire to witness his performance in this race against such a game horse as *Aldebaran*. The distance was two miles and three-quarters, and the race, which was a free handicap, closed with the following seventeen entries:

1. John Hunter enters Travers and Osgood's b. h. Kentucky, by Lexington, dam Magnolia, 5 years; to carry 124 lbs.
2. P. C. Bush enters Forbes and Jerome's ch. Fleetwing, by imp. Balrownie, dam Rhoda, 6 years, 112 lbs.
3. John Hunter enters Travers and Osgood's b. h. Arcola, by Lexington, dam Topaz, 5 years, 110 lbs.
4. R. B. Forbes, Jr., enters br. h. Climax, by imp. Balrownie, aged, 107 lbs.
5. Mr. ——— enters bl. h. Blackbird, by imp. Albion, aged, 105 lbs.
6. D. Ready enters ch. h. Zigzag, by Ruric, dam Zenith, 6 years, 105 lbs.
7. J. W. Weldon enters br. h. Leatherlungs, by Lexington, dam Gossamer, 6 years, 103 lbs.
8. J. S. Watson enters Aldebaran, by Commodore, dam Nannie Lewis, 6 years, 105 lbs.
9. Enters b. c. Delaware, by Ringgold, dam Ariel, 4 years, 104 lbs.
10. Enters b. c. Onward, by Ringgold, dam My Lady, 4 years, 104 lbs.
11. Col. D. McDaniels enters b. c. Julius, by Lexington, dam Julia, 4 years, 102 lbs.
12. D. McDaniels enters Luther, by Lexington, dam Belle Lewis, 4 years, 100 lbs.
13. D. McCoun enters M. H. Sandford's c. m. Nannie Butler by Lexington, dam Tokay, 5 years, 100 lbs.
14. W. Kerwin enters br. h. Citadel, by Mahomet, dam Prunella, 5 years, 100 lbs.
15. T. B. Bead enters Breckinridge, by Lexington, dam Minnie Mansfield, aged, 100 lbs.
16. P. C. Bush enters Forbes & Jerome's Trovatore, by imp. Monarch, dam Madonna, aged, 100 lbs.
17. J. W. Weldon enters ch. c. Tom Woolfolk, by Lexington, dam Floride, 3 years, 82 lbs.

Of this lot, the horses that were satisfied with the weights imposed by the handicapper were *Kentucky*, *Aldebaran*, *Onward*, *Nannie Butler* and *Luther*, none of the others accepting. *Kentucky*, notwithstanding his weight, was made a great favorite, $2,000 to $300 being the odds upon him in one pool sold. In the pools sold without *Kentucky* Mr. WATSON's entry (*Onward* and *Aldebaran*) sold for $225; *Nannie Butler*, $50, and *Luther*, $100.

THE RACE.

Onward went off with the lead, and cut out the running at his best pace, to serve his companion *Aldebaran*, who was the hope of the stable in this aspiring effort to pluck the laurels from the mighty *Kentucky*. The latter laid second, *Aldebaran* third and *Luther* next. In this way they passed under the string, *Onward* six lengths before *Kentucky*; the three-quarters having been made in 1:21½, or half a second more than it had been run in the two-year-old match just before. On the next quarter *Onward* increased his lead, opening a gap of ten lengths at the quarter-pole between himself and *Kentucky*, *Aldebaran* being three lengths behind the favorite, and the others "nowhere." *Kentucky* had been pulling so hard, that LITTLEFIELD now gave him his head, and the lead of *Onward* was rapidly diminished, for on passing the string a second time he was only two lengths ahead, and *Kentucky*, pulling double, waiting his time; the time of the last mile was 1:53. Approaching the quarter-pole, *Kentucky* went up and challenged *Onward* for the lead, defeated him in a few strides, and assuming the lead, took up the running. *Onward* having now served the purpose he was started for, to make the running for *Aldebaran*, fell back, and the latter went in hot pursuit of *Kentucky*. At the half-mile pole the favorite was a length ahead of *Aldebaran*—twenty lengths separating the latter from his immediate follower, *Onward*. The race was virtually over, for *Kentucky*, fresh and full of running, galloped home an easy winner by two lengths; *Aldebaran* second, twenty lengths before *Nannie Butler*, who managed to beat *Onward* for third place; *Luther* was last. Time, 5:04.

FOURTH RACE.—The "Grand National Race," 2¾ miles:

Mr. John Hunter's b. c. Kentucky, 5 years old, 124 pounds........ 1
Mr. J. S. Watson's ch. g. Aldebaran, 6 years old, 105 pounds........ 2
Mr. M. H. Sanford's ch. m. Nannie Butler, 5 years old, 100 pounds........ 3
Mr. J. S. Watson's ch. c. Onward, 4 years old, 101 pounds........ 4
D. McDaniels' b. c. Luther, 4 years old, 100 pounds 5
Time—1:21½, 1:53, 1:49—5:04.

AMUSEMENTS.

FRENCH THEATRE.—The drama of "Elizabeth, Queen of England," is destined, we think, to become the most popular of Mme. RISTORI's *repertoire*. It is difficult to see in what way the lady can increase the profound sensation she has created in it—excelling in every way the excitement occasioned by her *Medea* and *Mary Stuart*. The play itself is meritorious, abounding in scenes of true dramatic earnestness, and of individual contrast, and breathing a language that needs but little interpretation. The second performance of this fine work last evening was witnessed by a crowded audience, and the satisfaction of every one seemed perfect. Mme. RISTORI's impersonation of the heroine, with its many reflections of idiosyncrasy, and its grand womanly revulsion in the end, was simply perfect. It is no excess of praise to say that such acting has never before been seen on the American stage. There would be no extravagance, perhaps, in saying that such acting can now only be seen *on* the American stage. The fourth act, where she signs the death warrant of *Essex*, and parts with it most unwillingly, is the perfection of dramatic art. Signor GLECH, in the great scene of the third act, again distinguished himself, and fairly divided the applause with the lady. Both were twice recalled before the curtain. The piece generally is well acted, and the costumes are particularly rich. It will, we presume, be repeated. There can be no doubt about its having won a great success with the public, and no reason for its withdrawal.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.—Mr. EICHBERG's excellent little opera of the the "Doctor of Alcantara" was produced here last evening. We hasten to say that the house was full, an announcement which will be both gratifying and surprising to the friends of the establishment. Messrs. MARK SMITH and LEWIS BAKER have tried hard to deserve success. Let us hope that they are now on the point of achieving it. The "Doctor" has been placed on the stage in neat and creditable style; the scene of the piece being prettily furnished and presenting a far brighter and more artistic aspect than its predecessor at the French Theatre. The cast too was good, although in this respect the comparison may not be so favorable. Mrs. GOMERSAL sang the music of *Ines* with animation and skill. Her voice is light but pleasing, and her presence in every way agreeable. Mrs. MOZART was, as heretofore, the Donna *Lucrezia*. The lady surprised us in this her initial *rôle*, and we notice with pleasure a steady improvement. The part of *Isabella* was intrusted to Miss M. NORTON, who was too timid to do full justice to it or to her powers. She seems to have a pleasing voice, and won an encore in the ballad, "He still was there." As an actress she is evidently a novice. Mr. FARLEY was the *Carlos*, and did his best in a rather demonstrative style. The gentleman, however, is so useful and willing, and possesses withal so excellent a voice that he merits praise on almost every occasion. The other male *rôles* were in the hands of Mr. WEINLICH, Mr. MARK SMITH and Mr. GOMERSAL. They were rendered sufficiently well to amuse the audience, and contribute to the success of the revival. A good orchestra, under Mr. EICHBERG's own direction, and a small but well-chosen chorus also added to this result. The success was more than complete, for it involved the repetition of almost every member of the opera. The "Doctor" will be repeated every night until further notice.

CORRECTION.—We are requested to state that the "operatic concert under the auspices of MAX STRAKOSCH," given at Cooper Institute on Monday evening, was in no wise connected with a gift enterprise. Originally an arrangement had been made in relation to the Pike's Opera House Association to give concerts, but it was subsequently abandoned. The troupe is now pursuing a purely legitimate musical career. We are glad to hear it.

WINTER GARDEN.—Our readers must not forget that the present week terminates the engagement of the Buislay family at the Winter Garden. These remarkable gymnasts have failed to attract the attention they have merited. From the start indeed the Furies seem to have opposed them. Coming to New-York with a splendid reputation from the Pacific Coast they naturally selected the Academy of Music as the proper sphere for the exercise of their remarkable powers. No sooner had they moved their apparatus into the building than the latter was burnt down, destroying not merely much personal property but most brilliant chances of success. In extremity therefore they were compelled to turn their attention to the east side of the city, and at the New Bowery Theatre they gave their entertainment to audiences that were select and appreciative. The locality, however, was not favorable. By accident they secured a chance at the Winter Garden, and have there exhibited the most marvelous feats ever witnessed in a place of amusement. The Niagara Leap, the Persian Seat, the Spiral Mountain, are performances combining every physical attribute of manhood and skill. No one can witness them without a novel sensation of surprise and pleasure. Nor must it be forgotten that an agreeable pantomime always accompanies the other entertainments. On Friday (to-morrow) the Brothers take their benefit, and on Saturday the season closes. We trust that these few occasions will be seized by the public to do tardy justice to a very remarkable family. On Monday Mrs. Gen. LANDER (Miss DAVENPORT) will commence a short engagement.

ITALIAN OPERA.—The sale of reserved seats for the four performances, to be given at the Brooklyn Academy, will commence this morning. The opening opera is "Crispino," with RONCONI in his great *rôle* of the *Cobbler*, and Miss. KELLOGG as his spouse.

Musical.

MME. WM. V. WALLACE.—The widow of the eminent composer, WM. VINCENT WALLCE, has taken up her residence in this City for the purpose of giving instruction on the pianoforte. The lady is well remembered. She was for many years the principal pianiste of America, and has played with great distinction before the members of the Philharmonic and other high-toned societies. When Mr. WALLACE left for Europe to produce the opera of "Lurline"—which was written in New-York—his wife and family accompanied him. The composer's success was so great that he was induced to remain on the other side of the Atlantic. It was at this time, when all seemed bright in the future, that he was overtaken by the sickness which, after protracted sufferings, resulted in death. Mr. WALLACE died famous, but poor—conditions that are too often found in conjunction. It became necessary for Mme. WALLACE to return to the profession she had abandoned, and of which she has always been so distinguished an ornament. She had the best of opportunities in London, where formerly she was pianiste to the Duchess of Sutherland, but preferred returning to America, where her children were born and her family yet resides. As a teacher she is without a superior, being versed not merely in the technicalities of the piano, but in every branch of music. We recommend her to our readers, in the full belief that they will thank us for doing so. Particulars can be ascertained at the music-store of WM. HALL & SON, Broadway, the publishers of Mr. WALLACE's music.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Names Prominently Mentioned as Candidates for County Officers and Assemblymen—A Full List of all Parties thus far Suggested for the Consideration of the Conventions.

The Fall political campaign promises to be of intense interest. In addition to the Congressmen to be elected and the general State ticket, are county officers and members of Assembly, about whose nomination cluster a variety of personal and political interests and prejudices, rendering the contest one of the most exciting and absorbing ever known in the county. We have published the nominations so far as made by the State and Congressional Conventions, and indicated as correctly as possible the probable results of the other Conventions, and now propose to furnish a *résumé* of the

NAMES TALKED OF

in connection with the positions of Register, Surrogate, Recorder, Supervisor and Assemblymen.

The Register.—The office of Register is of great importance, requiring a man of method, experience, extensive acquaintance, some legal lore and strict integrity. Its perquisites are said to be worth from $25,000 to $40,000 per annum—a fact which abundantly accounts for the strenuous efforts made by so many candidates for the nomination. The names most prominently mentioned by the Republicans are Daniel Miller, John Keyser, Ex-Register, and James M. Thomson; and by the Democrats, Justice Dodge, of the Jefferson Market Police Court, John McCool, the incumbent, Deputy-Sheriff Thomas H. Ferris, Alderman James O'Brien, of the Eighteenth Ward, and Gen. Charles G. Halpine, editor of the *Citizen*. It is by no means improbable that the last-named will receive the Tammany nomination, and be indorsed by an independent nomination of the Citizens' Association. Some mention is made of a probable independent ticket, at any rate.

The Surrogate.—Few officers of the county have weightier responsibilities to bear than the Surrogate. Intrusted with the settlement of all sorts and conditions of claims and estates, he is continually beset by scheming parties, whose interests often run counter to those of the families contesting for justice. It is obvious that the office demands a person of marked intelligence, extensive legal acquirements, knowledge of forms, and still greater knowledge of men. Messrs. Alex. W. Bradford, Ex-Surrogate, Isaac Dayton and David R. Jacques are named in this connection by the Republicans, and Messrs. Gideon J. Tucker, Ex-Secretary of State, the incumbent, and Judge Abram Dittenhoeffer, of the Marine Court, by the Democrats.

The Recorder.—This officer is the leading criminal Judge of the County, and transacts an immense amount of business in the course of a year. The Recorders of New-York have been, in the main, men of judgment, discretion and fairness. Some of the most noted trials of modern times have been held before the Recorder's bench and fewer reversals of decision are found registered against that Court than any other. Intimate acquaintance with the temptations and habits of men is needed by a Recorder who is quite as frequently perplexed by the sharp practices of second-class lawyers, as by the difficulties arising from conflicting testimony. The Republicans talk of Ex-Assistant District Attorney John Sedgwick, Merwin R. Brewer and John H. White in this connection; and the Democrats of John Hackett the incumbent, J. H. Anthon, and Robert C. Hutchings, Assistant District-Attorney. Mr. Hackett was chosen to fill the vacancy caused by the election of Recorder Hoffman to the Mayoralty, and confidently expects the nomination as an indorsement of his course. The probabilities indicate the nomination of Mr. Sedgwick by the Republicans and Mr. Hackett by the Democrats, with a strong fight for the victory before the people.

The Supervisor.—The Democrats talk of Messrs. Thos. J. Creamer, Smith Ely, John Brice, Terence Farley, Daniel Delavan, Douglass Taylor, John R. Briggs, George Purser and Wm. Charlock; and the Republicans of Cumings H. Tucker, Ex-Assemblyman and Superintendent of the Court-house, Wm. R. Stewart, Supervisor, Waldo Hutchings and John Fitch.

FOR ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS

Candidates are as thick as the leaves of the traditional vale and in quite as much of a flutter.

First District—First, Second, Third and Fifth Wards—Andrew J. Plumb is the only Republican thus far mentioned; Messrs. George M. Curtiss, John Callahan, Jacob M. Smith and Richard Enright, the Democrats.

Second District—Fourth Ward and part of the Sixth Ward—Charles G. Levant, Republican; Bryan Gaughan, Constantine Donoho and Jeremiah McSwiney, Democrats.

Third District—Sidney Smith, Republican; John Hayes, School Commissioner, Democrat.

Fourth District—Seventh Ward—Wm. Keating and Mark Willis, Republicans; Frank Duffy, Michael J. Shandley, Clerk of Essex Market Police Court; John C. Keating, Henry Murphy, John Mulligan, and John J. Blair, Democrats.

Fifth District—Eighth Ward and parts of the Ninth and Fifteenth Wards—John J. Shaw and Archibald Bradshaw, Republicans; Joseph Murphy, Warren Bennett, Chris. Johnson, Charles Blauvelt, Ralph Bogart, W. B. Riply, and W. E. Egan, Democrats.

Sixth District—Thirteenth Ward—James McCartin, Republican; Robert Carson, John J. Sigersar, J. Seebacker, incumbent, and Wm. H. Tracy, Democrats.

Seventh District—Fifteenth Ward and parts of the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards—Thos. E. Stewart, Jas. D. McClellan, Republicans; John J. Gaw and Jos. Isaacs, Democrats.

Eighth District—Tenth Ward and parts of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards—Wm. Jones and Horace Warren, Republicans; Terence Smith and John Matthews, Democrats.

Ninth District—Part of the Ninth Ward—A. J. Campbell, Chas. Polhamus, Republicans; S. Toucey, Radical; John Houghtalin and David McBrien, Democrats.

Tenth District—Part of the Seventeenth Ward—No Republicans named; John Dymond, Samuel Mullen and Pat. Ryan, Democrats.

Eleventh District—Part of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards—We find no particular interest as yet developed in this district on either side, and no probable candidates suggested.

Twelfth District—Part of the Eleventh Ward—Simon Hazleton, Wm. Lynch and Joseph Lyons, Republicans.

Thirteenth District—Part of the Sixteenth Ward—Alexander McLeod, Republican; George Stevenson and McDonough Bucklin, Democrats; McDonough Bucklin, Workingman.

Fourteenth District—Part of the Seventeenth Ward—Henry H. Woods, Republican; Thomas J. Creamer, incumbent; L. W. Maires and John Camp, Democrats.

Fifteenth District—Part of the Twentieth Ward: James H. Coulter, Republican; John Callahan and Alexander Frear, Democrats.

Sixteenth District—Part of the Eighteenth Ward: Henry Beeny, Republican; Wm. Baird, Wm. A. Boyd, and Michael N. Salmon, Democrats.

Seventeenth District—Part of the Twenty-second Ward: John V. Gridley, Republican; Patrick Cuff, Alexander Ward, William Masterson and Alexander Beavey, Democrats.

Eighteenth District—Part of the Twenty-first Ward: James O. Anderson, Republican; Wm. E. Anderson, Democrat.

Nineteenth District—Part of the Twelfth and Twenty-second Wards; Mr. Nicholas Seagrist, one of the oldest of the old Tammany *régime*, is as yet the only name mentioned in connection with this district.

Twentieth District—Part of the Nineteenth Ward; Laurance Kiernan, John Cochrane, Thos. Robinson, Democrats.

Twenty-first District—Part of the Nineteenth and Twelfth Wards; Charles Jenkins, Republican, and Henry C. Genet, Democrat.

There may be other parties named in some of the districts, but, if so, they have not been brought to our notice. There would seem to be quite enough on the above list from which to choose, though as the days on which the Convention meets draw near, there will quite likely be numerous additions, and possibly some improvements.

Republican Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward.

A meeting of the Sixteenth Assembly District Fenton Campaign Club, was held last evening at the hall of the Demilt Dispensary, the President JAMES M. THOMPSON, in the chair. It was well attended by ladies and gentlemen. Mr. W. V. WALLACE was the first speaker. He charged President JOHNSON with having attempting to play a confidence game upon the people of the North, in at first demanding severe treatment for rebels, and then pardoning them by wholesale. The Fenians were referred to in terms of sympathy as fighting for the same cause that animated our fathers in '76, and against the same enemy. It was possible that Mr. HENRY J. RAYMOND had made a little mistake, but they should remember that in the dark days of '63 his was the leading journal which sustained the Government, and the country owed him a deep debt of gratitude for what he had done. Gov. FENTON's wise administration of affairs in the single matter of the management of the canals had saved the people of the State a million dollars in taxes. The speaker eulogized Congress, and believed that the President had, really, as he said, left the Constitution with the people, for he seemed to have been going it alone—without regard for that instrument—for months.

Judge LASSAR, of Missouri, followed in a very radical speech, advocating the disfranchisement of all who had been rebels. Ours was not a civil war, as a civil war was merely the striving of two parties for the mastery of a nation, and not an attempt to blot it out of existence. The late war was a fiendish, hellish rebellion, which called for vengeance at our hands. Not a single rebel should vote in Missouri if they could help it. There voters had to get registered fifty days before the election, with power in a court to strike off names of disloyal men. The President's policy was mischievous in its effects in Missouri. Loyal men were displaced from office and the positions given to rebels. The Constitutional Amendment was like the Irishman's blanket—a little short at both ends. The *Herald* conjured ANDREW JOHNSON to come down to its terms because it was an easy road to travel. He hoped that Congress, increased by mighty men this Fall, would make that road a little harder. [Cheers.] Fighting Gen. LOGAN was going there, and the man whom the New-Orleans ladies loved, Beast BUTLER. [Cheers.] Every rebel should be disfranchised, and every loyal man, of whatever color, should be enfranchised. [Great cheering.] If negro equality was prated of, he would answer that he had rather associate with a loyal negro than with a disloyal white man. Judge LASSAR, further advocated negro suffrage, and was followed by the Hon. FRED. A. CONKLING and others, and at a late hour the meeting adjourned.

Fenton and Woodford Meeting.

The Eighth Assembly District Radical Republican Association met last evening at 8 o'clock in Botanic Hall, in East Broadway, for the purpose of forming a Fenton and Woodford Club. The meeting was called to order by W. H. MCKINNEY, who nominated H. BOUCHER for temporary President. Mr. J. P. JORDAN was elected temporary Secretary.

A Committee was then appointed on Permanent Organization.

Mr. J. O. MILLER then briefly addressed the meeting in an intense Radical strain.

Mr. JESSE FONDA followed in a few remarks, urging those he addressed not to elect any more men for the Democrats, as, he said, they had already done to their sorrow.

Mr. HENRY F. RANNEY spoke at some length, and related several anecdotes and stories, by way of amusing the rather scant audience whom he addressed.

The Committee on Permanent Organization then reported the following persons as permanent officers of the Club: President—Samuel T. McKinney; Vice-Presidents—Wm. G. Tway, Hugh McLean, David R. Jones, Archibald Bennett, Edward Russell, David Prothers, M. M. Tallman, John Fitzgerald, Robert Marshall, Thomas Gould and Morris Brown; Secretaries—Joseph P. Jardine and Patrick Schaull; Treasurer—Henry Boucher.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. SAMUEL T. MCKINNEY, the President elect, then took the chair and made a few remarks.

Resolutions were then adopted indorsing the platform of the Radical State Convention, eulogizing the Radical nominees for State offices, pledging their efforts to elect them, and expressing the most sanguine hopes of success.

The audience was small in numbers, but evidently intensely Radical. The most prominent speakers that had been announced to address the meeting failed to appear.

After three cheers for the State ticket, and an invitation from the President to those present to sign the roll, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

Fifteenth Assembly District Conservative Republican Association.

This Association held a special business meeting last night at 8 o'clock, at their Hall, No. 455 Fourth-avenue. The main object of the meeting was the election of two delegates to the General Committee to fill the vacancies occasioned by the defection of two of the seven delegates that this Association is entitled to.

The meeting was called to order by the President, WILLIAM T. BLACK; ROBERT P. DUNCAN acted as Secretary.

After the transaction of some routine business, T. B. ASTED, Esq., made a few remarks in relation to the defection of the delegates above-mentioned, and moved that the vacancies, so occasioned, be filled by the election of others to act in their places, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. ASTED then moved that Messrs. ALVAN P. MANN and THOMAS J. COTANT be elected to fill the vacancies on the General Committee, occasioned by the defection of Messrs. RICHARD KELLY and JOHN H. WHITE, which was carried unanimously.

Mr. E. C. JOHNSON then briefly addressed the audience in a spirited and eloquent manner, in which he animadverted on the conduct of the Radicals, and advocated a policy toward our Southern brethren that should be characterized by charity, christianity and the advanced spirit of civilization in which we live.

Mr. T. B. ASTED then made a few remarks on the manner in which the Radical State Convention had acted in reference to organizing a new General Committee in this City, and said it was caused mainly by a disappointed aspirant for Congressional honors in Mr. RAYMOND's district.

Hon. THOMAS MURPHY, State Senator, being in the room, was cheered enthusiastically, and called upon for a speech. He declined speaking for the present, but said he would make himself heard at the proper time; this being a business meeting, he thought an elaborate speech was uncalled for.

The meeting then adjourned subject to the call of the Chair.

MASSACHUSETTS.

National Union and Democratic State Conventions—Concert of Action—Theodore H. Sweetzer Nominated for Governor—Other State Officers all Soldiers.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The National Union State Convention, which assembled in Faneuil Hall to-day, was a large and respectable gathering, over eighteen hundred delegates being present. The proceedings were harmonious and enthusiastic, and the speeches were heartily in favor of the President's policy. The Convention met for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor and other State officers, to be supported at the election in November next. Gen. JOHN L. SWIFT was made temporary Chairman. On taking the chair, he said that the National Union Party extended the hand of welcome to all new comers, without reference to their past political action, who were willing to assist the President in his efforts for the restoration of this great but distracted and divided country. The proposed Constitutional Amendment, upon which the Republican Party are now canvassing, would never, he argued, be the condition of reconstruction, if that party gain power. The members of the party that upholds Congress do not propose restoration, and they will not admit the Southern States even after the proposed amendments have been adopted.

Mr. SWIFT paid his respects to Gen. BUTLER in sarcastic terms, and alluded to the loyal Southerners. He spoke of the situation, and alluded to the threat and purpose of impeachment.

Committees on Permanent Organization and on Resolutions were appointed.

The Committee appointed to collect the votes for a candidate for Governor, reported that the whole number of votes cast was 1,754, of which THEODORE H. SWEETZER, of Lowell, had 1,735, and he was declared the nominee amid great applause. The Committee appointed to select the remainder of the State ticket reported as follows: For Lieutenant-Governor, Brig.-Gen. HORACE C. LEE, of Springfield; for Secretary of the Commonwealth, Col. LUTHER STEPHENSON, Jr., of Hingham; for Attorney-General, WILLIAM C. ENDICOTT, of Salem; for Treasurer of the Commonwealth, HARVEY ARNOLD, of Adams; for State Auditor, Major-Gen. ARTHUR F. DEVERAUX, of Roxbury. This report was accepted by acclamation.

Speeches were made by Hon. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Hon. THEODORE H. SWEETZER, the nominee for Governor; GE. K. TARBOX, of Lawrence; Hon. CHARLES LEVI WOODBURY and others.

The Convention adjourned amid cheers for JOHNSON, FARRAGUT and GRANT, the Union and the Constitution.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention met in the same place at 4 o'clock. It was fully equal in numbers to the National State Convention. MOSES BATES was chosen President. The Convention deemed it inexpedient to make independent nominations, but pledged a cordial support to the State ticket nominated by the National Union Convention. After passing resolutions the Convention adjourned.

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To farmers, planters, manufacturers, warehousemen and all others desiring to economize space this Press is invaluable, for pressing cotton, wool, hay, peat, straw, oil from fish, wood for paper manufacturers, for bending or curving iron, and for pressing or compressing any and every material. It acts promptly, is simple in its construction, never gets out of order, and requires less power than any other Press in the world.

PHENIX IRON WORKS, NEW-YORK, Sept. 22, 1866.

A. BALDWIN, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* We have examined your Press in operation, and we must say that we consider it the best of the kind that we have seen, and have no doubt that it will become a useful and profitable machine for any one requiring its use, and also to your benefit. Respectfully,

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—*Advertisement.*

One Way to "See the Elephant."

A lady who had used a Wilcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine for several years was induced to purchase a "double-thread" one, but a very short trial of it satisfied her that she had—"seen the elephant!"—Mr. J. P. Bogardus, of Jeffersonville, N. Y., under date of August 25, 1866, writes: "The machine is received, and again works to a charm. The lady to whom it belongs is a tailoress and dressmaker, and does quite a business. Just before I sent her old Wilcox & Gibbs to you she bought a 'F—' Machine, at $65; but since receiving her old one back again—repaired and working so nicely—she now *offers her 'double-thread' Machine* FOR SALE!" $65 is a large sum to pay for the "trial" of a new sewing machine! but in this case it was doubtless a good investment; for by that experience the lady has learned the important lesson: that it is simply a waste of money, time and patience to bother with a two-threaded machine, when a single-thread one, easier managed, always in order, and doing more and better work, can as well be had.—*Advertisement.*

Good Advice—How to Retain Youth.

"DRIVE DULL CARE AWAY."—Forget the troubles and annoyances of life by appropriating a portion of time for amusement and recreation. No place affords such excellent means of receiving pleasure as Barnum's Museum. The splendid saloons filled with animate and inanimate curiosities; the magnificent lecture-room in which the great comedies of "Our American Cousin" and the "Lady in Black" are daily performed; the grand acquaria, happy family, and a quarter of a million of other attractions amuse, delight and instruct all who visit this Storehouse of the World's Wonders.—*Advertisement.*

Colds and Coughs.—Sudden changes of climate are sources of pulmonary and bronchial affections. Experience having proved that simple remedies act speedily when taken in the early stage of disease, take at once "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," let the cold, cough, or irritation of the throat be ever so slight, as by this precaution a more serious attack may be warded off.

A Beautiful Suit of Hair Covers a multitude of imperfections. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair to its original color, is soothing to a nervous temperament, unequaled as a hair dressing, keeps the scalp clean, thereby strengthening and promoting the growth of the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, and at my office, No. 1,123 Broadway.

SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Pennsylvania Election.—Dr. J. H. SCHENCK will be at his Rooms No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, next week on MONDAY, Oct. 8, instead of Tuesday, for this visit only, from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M.

The Queen!!!

THE QUEEN!! THE QUEEN!!

The Queen Hair Restorer is unequalled as a dressing, and the finest article for the toilet. Once used, it is sure to be praised for its wonderful effects in changing defective hair to a beautiful crown of glory, giving it natural color and preventing falling out. Ladies prefer it. It is a great favorite. Sold by all druggists, and TUTTLE & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

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offer for sale diamonds, 18 carat gold watches, chains, all kinds of jewelry, English sterling silver ware at a small per centage above ACTUAL MANUFACTURING COST.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.

The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Home Again.

On and after Monday, Oct. 8, Dr. B. C. PERRY can be consulted for all diseases of the scalp, loss of hair, premature bleaching, at No. 49 Bond-st., New-York. No charge for consultation.

"Martha Washington Hair Restorer," the best in use, two articles combined in one, a perfect hair dressing and restorer. For sale by all druggists. CHARLES N. CRITTENTEN, sole agent, No. 38 6th-av.

Use Owsemel, (the Honey of Oak,) and the teeth will be like diamonds of the first water. JOHN Q. HILL, Worcester, Mass., sole proprietor and manufacturer. Sold by all druggists.

Coughs and Colds—Quackinbush's SYRUP of TAR and WILD CHERRY. Sold by all druggists—35 cents per bottle. C. N. CRITTENDON, Wholesale Agent.

Ladies, Discard Injurious Paddings. Mme. JUMEL'S Mammarial Balm and Patent Breast Elevator develops the form physiologically. 363 Canal-st. Sold by druggists. Send stamp for sealed circular.

Dr. Langworthy's New Premium Truss cures ruptures without pain or inconvenience. Worst cases solicited. Call and see. HELMBOLD'S No. 594 Broadway.

Forty drops of Metcalfe's Rheumatic REMEDY contain as much virtue as forty bottles of many other medicines, and will instantly cure nervous headache, neuralgia, &c. Try it.

Finest Overcoats and Business Suits ever seen in this country. BROKAW BROS., No. 34 4th-av. and No. 62 Lafayette-place.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Wigs, Toupees and Ornamental Hair, first quality; Hair Dye and Hair Dyeing, all colors, at BATCHELOR'S, No. 16 Bond-st.

Mott's Chemical Pomade Restores Gray hair, and is decidedly the best hairdressing used. Sold by RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and by all druggists.

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"Its seam is less liable to rip in use or wear than the Lock-Stitch." [*"Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial."*] Send for the "Report," and samples of Work, containing both stitches, on same piece of goods. 508 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Machines for sale and to rent, or sent with operators into families by the day. Dressmaking and family sewing done to order. No. 907 Broadway, corner 20th-st., up stairs.

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Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch Sewing Machine and Buttonhole Machine, 625 Broadway.

Boys', Youths' and Children's Clothing, largest assortment and finest goods in this country. BROKAW BROS., 34 4th-av., and 62 Lafayette-place.

MARRIED.

CALDWELL—SMITH.—At Bristol, R. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, by Right Rev. the Bishop of the diocese, JOSIAH CALDWELL, of Boston, to AMITA E., daughter of Richard D. Smith, of Cuba.

FORD—TUTTLE.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, LEANDER R. FORD, of Morristown, N. J., to LAURA E. TUTTLE, of Whippany, N. J., at the residence of the bride's father, by the bride's pastor, Rev. Louis Thompson, assisted by Rev. Wm. White Williams, Editor of the *Son Friend* and the *Banner of Hope*, and President of the National Union Home for our Disabled Soldiers and Sailors, No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

HANFORD—HAYS.—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. George Hare, D. D., WILLIAM H. HANFORD to FRANCES H., daughter of John Hays, Esq.

OSBORN—FARLEY.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at the Church of the Saviour, by Rev. Frederick A. Farley, D. D., assisted by Rev. A. P. Putnam, JOHN A. OSBORN, of New-York, to AUGUSTA M. FARLEY, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

Boston and [illegible] papers please copy.

STEPHENSON—SHAW.—At [illegible] M. E. Church, Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, by Rev. Henry C. Glover, WILLIAM W. STEPHENSON to MARY M., only daughter of Rev. Charles B. Shaw.

SMITH—MOTT.—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. D. O. Ferris, EDWARD A. SMITH, of Brooklyn, L. I., to EMILIE, daughter of Benjamin Mott, Esq., of Hempstead, L. I. No cards.

VAN HOOSEN—BREWSTER.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the Presbyterian Church, Goshen, N. Y., by Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, Dr. J. B. VAN HOOSEN, of Stamford, N. Y., to LOTTIE BREWSTER, of the former place.

WELSH—RADFORD.—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, at Yonkers, N. Y., by Rev. David Coles, WILLIAM WELSH, of this City, to HULDA RADFORD, daughter of Thomas Radford, of the former place.

DIED.

BAIN.—In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, WILLIMINIA, daughter of Jane and the late George Bain.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 312 West 4th-st.

BENSON.—On Wednesday, Oct. 3, Mrs. EVELINA BENSON, relict of the late John Benson, in the 86th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 534 Greenwich-st., on Friday, the 5th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

CORNELL.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at Newark, N. J., Mrs. ELIZA J. R. CORNELL, wife of Joseph I. Cornell, and the only daughter of the late John Sanford, aged 24 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday, Oct. 5, from her late residence, No. 18 Elm-st., Newark, N. J., at 1 o'clock, and at the Union-st. M. E. Church at 2 o'clock.

Morris County, N. J., and Seneca County, N. Y., papers please copy.

COULTER.—At Saybrook, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 1, JULIA F., wife of Jas. E. Coulter.

Funeral notice to-morrow.

LYLES.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, HENRY LYLES, in the 88th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 8 French-st., New-Brunswick, on Thursday at 2 P. M. Trains from New-York leave Cortlandt-st. at 12 o'clock.

MARS.—On Tuesday, Oct. 2, at his late residence, No. 63 Luqueer-st., Brooklyn, of consumption, PHILIP L. MARS, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, on Thursday, Oct. 4, at 2 o'clock P. M.

MCLAREN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, LOUISA, only child of James M. and Eliza H. McLaren, aged 1 year, 8 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. R. J. Freelan, No. 12 Strong-place, on Friday at 3 o'clock P. M.

QUINTARD.—At Greenwich, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, SUSAN FERRIS, wife of Seth P. Quintard, aged 61 years.

Funeral services at the Presbyterian Church in Stamford on Thursday at 2½ P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The relatives are requested to meet at her late residence on Palmer's Hill, at 1 o'clock P. M. Trains leave corner 27th-st. and 4th-av. at 11:30 A. M. and 12:15 P. M.

WHITTAM.—On Wednesday morning, Oct. 3, HENRY WHITTAM, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Rodney-st., near Kent-av., Brooklyn, E. D.

WESTON.—In Philadelphia, on Sunday, Sept. 30, at the residence of her son-in-law, Samuel P. Darlington, JULIET RUSSELL, relict of Abijah Weston, formerly of New-York, in the 80th year of her age.

OFFICIAL—(No. 90.)

CORONER'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 3, 1866.

The body of an unknown man was found at the foot of Jackson-street, aged about thirty years, well built, brown hair; dressed as follows: no hat, no coat, black vest, black pants, good boots, white undershirt and drawers, muslin shirt, plaited front. Body sent to the Morgue for identification. Been in the water about five days.

For further particulars, apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

JOHN WILDEY, Coroner.

BODIES RECEIVED AT THE MORGUE.

MORGUE, TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET, EAST RIVER, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866. }

The body of an unknown drowned woman was received at the Morgue this evening at 6 o'clock, found at foot of 40th-st., North River; height five feet, blue eyes, black hair, stoutly built, aged about thirty-five years; had on lilac sack, gingham hood, black quilted petticoat, hoop skirt, white muslin chemise, white waist, black dress, white cotton stockings and laced boots.

THOMAS S. BRENNAN, Warden.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DR. VON EISENBERG

Begs to inform his patients and the public in general, that in consequence of the disastrous fire at his late residence in Broadway, which prevented him attending to his professional duties, he has now opened his new, spacious and commodious Consulting Rooms at No. 251 5th-av., where he attends to all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Catarrh, Throat and Asthma.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has spared neither labor nor expense to add many additions and improvements to his

ÆSTHETICO-NEURALGICON,

The celebrated apparatus invented by

DR. VON EISENBERG,

For the cure of all diseases of the

EYE, EAR, CATARRH,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT, ASTHMA.

Affections of the Voice, Laryngeal, Bronchial and Pulmonary Complaints, Disordered Functions of the Digestive Organs.

Dr. Von Eisenberg has to state that in inviting the first authorities from the best Medical Colleges of New-York to witness the operation and effect of his extraordinary valuable invention with its new and wonderful additions, it must be understood that it does not cure every ailment in the world, but it does cure all the diseases above enumerated, such as Impaired Sight, Noises in the Head, Discharge from the Ear, Deafness, Sore Throat, Chronic Catarrh in its worst stage, Lung and Liver Diseases, Inflammation of the Air Cells of the Lungs, restores the Nervous Power, cures Consumption, Phthisis or wasting away.

Certainly, if we consider the various constitutions affected with the same disease, it is evident that each sufferer from the same disease requires quite a different treatment. It is therefore obvious that no physician can honestly undertake the treatment of any patient, until he makes a thorough and sincere diagnosis and investigation.

Thousands have been cured by one application of his Æsthetico-Neuralgicon. Dr. VON EISENBERG has no nostrum requiring secrecy to insure its efficacy, for his treatment is based on long experience, assiduous attention, continued and successful practice, and by his peculiar process he is enabled to restore the sufferer to his normal condition of health. Hundreds, it is well known, have come forward to testify publicly, that they were cured by a single application; and many, as they themselves express, have been actually saved from the grave.

Dr. VON EISENBERG feels (and not without reason) that to have invented a means to benefit afflicted mortals even to subdue the slightest disease, is to him a greater felicity than the riches of a Monte-Christo. As one of our most learned and immortal physicians says: "Since, however, the Great God hath allowed to few upon earth the mighty privilege of serving their kind to its behalf, and that only to those who are of earth's best mold,

Queis meliore, luto finxit praecordiae Titan."

I must make up in good wishes what I want strength to effect in full.

"Just as it is a crime to murder a man, so it is the part of virtue and honesty to save our fellow-beings when we are able."

CONSULTING ROOMS,
No. 251 5th-av.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

I was in a most precarious condition, suffering from cough, great debility, difficulty in breathing, a kind of constriction in my chest. I have been treated by the most eminent physicians, but I felt my strength gradually lessen and my body became weaker every day, until at last I became quite prostrated. The least change of weather brought on hot and cold shivers, with a racking pain in my head and a sharp pain in different joints of my body. I was entirely emaciated from constant expectoration of a bloody matter. My friends, by the advice of Rev. Dr. Dalton, brought me to Dr. Von Eisenberg, of No. 251 5th-av. After an examination, he told so correctly all I felt, that I at once placed myself under his treatment, and next day I felt as if a pressure had been removed from my body. After eight days I feel I am a man again, a blessing I have not enjoyed for years. I do say that such a man as Dr. Von Eisenberg ought to live forever, and I am sure that every liberal and candid man, who will be treated by Dr. Von Eisenberg, will acknowledge him as a humane and eminently successful physician. I give this unsolicited. In compliance with the Doctor's orders, will be shortly in New-York, and I will be happy to bear personal witness to the skill and science of Dr. Von Eisenberg.

JAMES T. PUTMAN, Lynchburg, Va.

SEPT. 27, 1866.

CONSULTING ROOMS, NO. 251 5TH-AV.,
Northeast corner 28th-st., New-York.

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CURE FOR INTEMPERANCE.

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Those whose blessed experience exemplifies this truth are respectfully requested to attend the Weekly Union Prayer Meeting at 4 o'clock on THURSDAY AFTERNOON at the office of *Your Friend* and the *Banner of Hope*, at No. 212 Broadway, New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, postage paid, in sealed envelope, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES.—FOR particulars see "Dry Goods" head inside.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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CLOTHING CIRCULAR.
1866. FALL SEASON. 1866.

Attention is invited to the entirely new stock of first-class

MENS' AND BOYS' CLOTHING

now ready at Raymond's warehouse, Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

Our customers and the public generally will find this new stock of Fall and Winter clothing far to exceed any that has been heretofore offered. And for the extent and variety of its assortment and the elegance of its styles it cannot be surpassed.

The prices are always marked in plain figures on each article, and so remarkably LOW as to suit the closest buyers.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT

is stocked with elegant goods, and comprise all the finest and latest styles in market, and all who wish to combine economy with fashion will do well to call and see how cheap a fine suit can be made to order.

Especial attention is called to our Boys' Department and the great reduction in prices.

RAYMOND'S,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton-st.

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OF THE LATEST STYLES, CONSISTING OF
PARLOR, DINING-ROOM and CHAMBER SUITES,
in Rosewood, Walnut, and Maple, retailing at manufacturers' prices,
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MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
Nos. 96 and 98 East Houston-st.,
between Bowery and 2d-av.
All Goods warranted.

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Coral, Carbuncle, Etruscan, Garnet, Jet, Pearl, Onyx, Stone, Cameo, Malachite, &c., &c., for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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Of all descriptions, for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Solid 18 carat GUARD, CHATELAINE, LEONTINE and VEST CHAINS, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

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FIGARO, ESPANOLA AND OTHER leading brands of imported cigars, by the box, at wholesale prices. SURBRUG & CO., No. 150 Fulton-st.

POLITICAL.

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the THIRD DISTRICT UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION, held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 3, 1866, at the Warren House, No. 143 Hudson-st., the Committee appointed for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Union General Committee reported as follows, which report was unanimously adopted: J. F. Bailey, *vice* S. S. Wykoff; A. J. Plumb, *vice* N. Kinsley, Sen.; Q. Chamberlain, *vice* T. Outwater; T. M. Patrick, *vice* J. Winterbottom; J. D. Costa, *vice* W. C. Hanna.

JAMES M. TUTHILL, President.

HUGH MCCLEARY, }
DE WITT C. BEARDSLEY, } Secretaries.

After the election of these, the following was adopted:

Whereas, The Third Assembly District Union Association, elected December, 1865, for one year, from January, 1866, to January, 1867, has never been abandoned, and whereas its record is too dear to its members to be disbanded, it having furnished men and money to put down rebellion, be it

Resolved, That we, the members of the Third District Union Association, true to the principles embodied in the constitution under which we are organized, do hereby declare our intention to maintain the integrity of the Association unimpaired until January, 1867.

Resolved, That having aided in putting down rebellion, we stand ready to put down disorganizing factions, and, therefore, ignore the recently organized General Committee which meets at Argus Hall.

Resolved, That the General Committee, of which Mr. Thomas Murphy is President, is the regular Union General Committee of the City and County of New-York, and we believe that the said General Committee should immediately call primary meetings to elect delegates to Conventions to nominate local officers.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of the First Assembly District Union Association was held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 3, 1866, for the purpose of filling [illegible] in the Union General Committee, [illegible] M. C. Fordham, Wm. Buckley and Amos Stookey were unanimously elected Delegates to the Union General Committee, in place of Joshua G. Abbe, John Battersby and G. J. Orr.

On motion—

Resolved, That this Association will continue to recognize the Union General Committee, of which Hon. Thos. Murphy is Chairman, as the only legitimate Union organization in this County.

AMOS STOOKEY, Acting President.

D. H. PRINTUP, Rec. Sec'y.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Delegation of the Second Assembly District, representing the Union Association in the Union Central Committee, held at No. 475 Pearl-st., through and by authority conferred upon them at their election, MERWIN N. JONES and GEORGE GOODWIN were chosen to fill vacancies in the Delegation.

PIERRE C. VAN WYCK, Chairman.

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

At a meeting of the Regular Union Organization, held at headquarters, Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-st., on the evening of the 3d day of October, 1866. The following-named gentlemen were unanimously elected to fill vacancies in the Central Committee for the present year, viz.:

DAVID MILLER,
ADOLPHUS BOIST,
THOMAS H. OAKLEY,
Col. JAMES J. BYRNES.

THOMAS A. REGAN, President.

WILLIAM W. TINKLER, Jr., Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting held Oct. 3, 1866, Cummings H. Tucker having vacated the chair, William Starritt, First Vice-President, was called to the chair. It was resolved to adhere to the old organization. Capt. Farley was elected President of the Association, and the following gentlemen were elected to fill the vacancies in the Union General Committee: A. J. Dittenhoffer, James C. Gulick, James McAfee, George Hettrick, John J. Rabineau, and William Starritt.

WILLIAM STARRITT,
First Vice-President.

KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION, held at the corner of 18th-st. and 8th-av., the following persons were duly elected to fill the vacancies in the Union Central Committee:

John Lindsay,
Robert C. Armstrong,
James Hunter,
Andrew H. Gilmore,
C. W. Mead.

ROBERT C. ARMSTRONG, President.

THOS. LING, Secretary.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE CALL AT THE meeting of the Fifth Assembly District Association, held at No. 74 Bleecker-st., on Wednesday evening, the following-named gentlemen were elected to fill vacancies to the General Committee, to meet THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, 1866: Archibald Bradshaw, John Ryan, John Foshay and Abraham Clearman.

ABRAHAM CLEARMAN,
Vice-President, Presiding.

ANDREW J. CONKLIN, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT UNION ASSOCIATION, held at No. 79 Chrystie-st., on Wednesday evening, Oct. 3, 1866, Messrs. Lewis Hoppe and Reuben C. Mills were elected to fill the existing vacancies in the delegation from this District to the Union General Committee.

JAMES JONES, Chairman.

JOHN FENN, Secretary.

AT A MEETING OF THE UNION ASSOCIATION of the Tenth Assembly District, held on Wednesday evening, 3d inst., the following-named members were elected Delegates to the Union General Committee to fill vacancies: Mathew D. Greene, Merwin R. Brewer, Henry B. Cook, Christian Zeigler.

ROBT. B. BOYD, President.

JOS. P. KELLY, Secretary.

NOTICE.—AT A MEETING OF THE REGULAR Twelfth Assembly District Union Association, held at No. 21 Avenue D on Monday evening, Oct. 1, 1866, Maurice Fitzgerald, Esq., Vice-President, in the Chair, the following gentlemen were duly elected to fill the vacancies in the Central Committee, viz.: Lewis H. Watts, Wm. Boardman, Daniel Herrick, Clement Watts, Mark Brown.

JOHN ATKINS, Sec. pro tem.

UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE.—THE regular monthly meeting of the Union General Committee will be held at Headquarters, corner of 23d st. and Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Oct. 4, at 7½ o'clock. By order,

THOMAS MURPHY, President.

HENRY H. HUELAT, }
CHARLES H. HALL, } Secretaries.

THE MEMBERS OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL UNION GENERAL COMMITTEE are particularly requested to attend their regular meeting, to be held at Masonic Hall, on 13th-st., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

D. B. NORTHRUP, Chairman.

H. S. BANCKER, Secretary.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE ROUND TABLE.
NO. 57 READY THIS MORNING.

This number names a gentleman who would not do discredit to the Presidential chair, says some plain things about the modern style of weddings, has a good word for sensation, explains the chameleon question, moralizes upon the Race-course at Fordham, poetizes upon the Fall commissariat, and makes some revelations about pseudo editors. It has also an entertaining supply of literary criticisms and literary intelligence. Also, interesting foreign and domestic correspondence.

CONTENTS OF NO. 57.

PRESIDENTS AND PRECEDENTS.
MATRIMONY AND MOLOCH.
PSEUDO EDITORS.
THE RACE-COURSE AT FORDHAM.
A GOOD WORD FOR SENSATION.
THE CHAMELEON QUESTION.
THE FALL COMMISSARIAT.
LONDON LETTER.
BOSTON LETTER.
WASHINGTON IRVING, (Review.
DR. JOHNS.
THE HISTORY OF SIGNBOARDS.
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ANDREW JOHNSON'S DEFENCE OF THE MASSACRE REFUTED BY THE FACTS.

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Have just published

FREDERICK THE GREAT AND HIS COURT.

AN HISTORICAL ROMANCE.
By L. MUHLBACH,
Author of "Joseph II. and His Court."
Translated from the German by
Mrs. CHAPMAN COLEMAN and her Daughters.
1 vol., 12mo. Price $2.

"Frederick the Great and His Court" ranks in the first class of modern novels. The prominent characters of that celebrated period are drawn with great vigor and accuracy; and the manœuvres and intrigues in the domestic life of the Court, with the brilliant scenes in the early career of the King, are described by the eloquent and powerful pen of one who is evidently familiar with royal life at home.

D. A. & CO. HAVE IN PRESS,
By the same author:

1. THE MERCHANT OF BERLIN.
2. BERLIN AND SAN SOUCI.
3. JOSEPHINE.

CARPENTER'S BOOK IS A SUCCESS.

[illegible] OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
THE INNER LIFE [illegible]
FIFTH THOUSAND READY.
SEVENTH THOUSAND PRINTING.

SIX MONTHS AT THE WHITE HOUSE WITH ABRAHAM LINCOLN. By F. B. CARPENTER. 1 vol. 16mo. Price $2.

"This record of friendly conversations, in which the true genius and goodness of the martyred President shone forth, is a very valuable contribution to literature, and is, perhaps, the best picture we have of Mr. Lincoln."—*Pittsburgh Chronicle.*

Sent by mail, prepaid, for $2.

HURD & HOUGHTON,
Publishers, No. 459 Broome-st., New-York.

THE PUBLISHERS
MAKE THEIR
FALL AND WINTER ANNOUNCEMENTS
IN
THIS WEEK'S ROUND TABLE.

DEMOREST'S YOUNG AMERICA.—A new artistic, entertaining and splendidly illustrated monthly magazine, a museum of philosophy, art, science and literature, for boys and girls. To include the interesting, the good, the useful and the beautiful, and developed to the capacities of very young America without frivolity or exaggeration.

Yearly, $1 50 each. Additional copies $1, or five copies for $5. Single copies 15 cents. A large and beautiful steel-colored parlor engraving presented with the first or November number, and both mailed free on receipt of the price. Address

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST,
No. 473 Broadway, New-York.

November number ready next week.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 26, 1866.

SIGNOR JOSEPH BORRA—DEAR SIR: The undersigned having heard with interest of your success in neighboring cities as a teacher of the Theory and Practice of Music, and that by the Cheve system, your pupils are with great facility, and in a brief time enabled to read the most difficult music at sight; furthermore, desiring to aid in promoting true merit wherever it exists, cordially unite in requesting you to favor us with an early interview, at such time and place as may be most agreeable to yourself, in order that we may learn from you what are the peculiar advantages of your method, and adopt such measures as may be deemed advisable. Very respectfully, Morris K. Jessup, Fred. Sturges, Lucius Hart, W. E. Dodge, Jr., Rev. Joseph T. Duryea, D. D., Rev. Thomas S. Hastings, D. D., Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. H. D. Ganse, D. D.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Thanking you for the courtesy of your request, to have me represent publicly my opinions as to the special advantages of the Cheve system of instruction in Music, I beg leave to name Thursday Evening, Oct. 4, at 7½ o'clock, at the Chapel of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Crosby's,) cor. 4th-av. and 22d-st., as a convenient time and place to meet you and your friends. At that time I shall take pleasure in presenting, as an illustration of the success of the method, a child of eleven years of age, who has been a pupil of mine during six months. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOSEPH BORRA.

Rev. J. T. Duryea, Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Morris K. Jessup, Esq., and others.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.

FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, NEW-YORK. (Third, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards, City of New-York.)

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, No. 61 Chambers-st.

The ANNUAL TAXES for 1865-1866, upon INCOMES, carriages, pianos, watches, yachts, licenses, &c., are now due and payable before Oct. 15, 1866.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively before the time named will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 1, 1866.

MCKINLEY'S POWDER CURES ALL diseases of the Nose and Throat. If freely applied to both nose and throat as soon as a cold or cough appears, it will cure in six hours! Will any other remedy do this? Depot No. 624 Broadway. For sale by druggists.

TO STATIONERS.—J. N. GIMBREDE IS PREPARED to furnish his best styles of Wedding and Epistolary Envelopes to the trade at low wholesale prices. Apply at the factory No. 872 Broadway.

OLD EYES MADE NEW WITHOUT spectacles, doctor or medicine. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent, postage paid, on receipt of ten cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, 1,130 Broadway, New-York.

BRONCHITIS, OR INFLAMMATION OF the Air-cells of the Lungs, cured by Dr. VON EISENBERG, No. 251 5th-av., corner of 28th-st.

FINANCIAL.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,

U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,

U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,

U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,

U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,

U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

Corner Wall and Nassau Sts., New-York.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of

GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES,

SEVEN-THIRTIES,

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,

And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.

D. C. & R. H. FISK,

DEALERS IN U. S. SECURITIES,

NO. 16 NASSAU-ST.,

UNDER THE FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES.

UNITED STATES 6'S OF 1881.

UNITED STATES 5-20 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 10-40 BONDS.

UNITED STATES 7.30 TREASURY NOTES.

UNITED STATES COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, AND ALL OTHER UNITED STATES SECURITIES.

Henry Clews & Co.,

BANKERS,

No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES Purchased and for sale.

All issues on hand ready for instant delivery.

ORDERS FOR STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD EXECUTED.

Merchants, Bankers and individuals opening accounts with us will be allowed

4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL DAILY Balances, subject to check at sight.

COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.

GEO. C. DUNBAR,

NO. 46 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buys and sells TELEGRAPH and EXPRESS STOCKS, FARM MORTGAGE BONDS and RAILWAY SECURITIES of every description, not sold at the stock exchanges. Adams' Express stock, United States Express stock, American Express stock, Wells, Fargo & Co's Express, Merchants' Union Express, Western Union Extension Telegraph. All telegraph and express stocks on hand ready for immediate delivery. Personal attention given to all orders for purchases or sales of stocks at the Petroleum and Mining Board.

Gelston & Bussing,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 27 WALL-ST.

All orders for stocks, bonds and gold receive OUR PERSONAL ATTENTION.

WM. J. GELSTON. JOHN S. BUSSING.

SAMUEL B. HARD,

BANKER AND BROKER,

NO. 66 EXCHANGE-PLACE.

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE

BANKERS,

NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Of all issues, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

HENRY H. ELLIOTT.

NO. 69 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKER AND PROCTOR,

Will take the management of Estates for Trust Companies, for Executors, for residents or non-residents, for travelers.

Will furnish

TRAVELERS' CREDITS

on any part of the world.

Will collect Rents and Incomes from every form of property, and remit proceeds.

Will make Advances on rentals, coupons or other evidences of income.

Will Hire and Rent stores, houses or other property.

Will Buy and Sell

REAL-ESTATE.

Will make Investments in stocks or securities.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Samuel R. Betts, U. S. District Judge.

Hon. John T. Hoffman, Mayor of New-York.

Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., New-York.

Messrs. Phelps, Dodge & Co., New-York.

The President or Cashier of the Park National Bank of New-York.

Messrs. Howes & Macy, Bankers, No. 30 Wall-st., New-York.

NOVEMBER COUPONS

CASHED IN GOLD OR CURRENCY,

BY

ADAMS, KIMBALL & MOORE, Bankers, No. 14 Wall-st.

CITY OF KEOKUK NEW 8 P. C. BONDS.

20 YEARS TO RUN.

Payable at the Central National Bank in the City of New-York.

Fully secured through payments made and collaterals placed in the hands of

HENRY A. SMYTHE, Trustee.

TOTAL AUTHORIZED ISSUE……$300,000

These bonds are deemed secure beyond any peradventure, and unequaled as a

RELIABLE 8 PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

A limited amount may be had at par only by applying to the

CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK,

No. 320 Broadway, New-York.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY.

The interest due on the mortgage bonds of this Company Oct. 1, 1866, will be paid on and after this date, at the office of the Company, or at the National Bank of the Republic, corner of Wall-st. and Broadway.

W. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 27, 1866.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.

Issue letters of credit for travelers' use on Messrs. Rothschild in Paris, London, Frankfort and Vienna, and their correspondents in all the principal cities of Europe.

WANTED.

Quincy City (Illinois) Bonds.

Coles County (Illinois) Bonds.

Madison City (Wisconsin) Bonds.

Watertown City (Wisconsin) Bonds.

St. Louis City and County Bonds.

Miscellaneous Securities of every description bought and sold upon the most favorable terms by

GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 46 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE TRUSTEES OF CREDITORS AND STOCKHOLDERS OF THE OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI R. R. CO. (Eastern Division), No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, [illegible] 1866.

NOTICE.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE holders of certificates issued by this Trust will be held at the office of the Trustees, No. 52 Wall-st., New-York, on THURSDAY, the first day of November next, at noon, to adopt a plan for the reorganization of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company.

To act upon this important question, the agreement under which the trust was formed requires that three-fourths in interest of the owners, or their legal representatives, of preferred and also of unpreferred certificates [illegible] for the purpose of insuring a quorum, certificate-holders are earnestly requested to have transfers made in their own names before the meeting, and to attend the meeting, either in person or by proxy.

The transfer books of the Trust will be closed on the 20th day of October next, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until further notice. By order of the Trustees, ALLAN CAMPBELL, Chairman.

OFFICE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 187 West-st., New-York, Sept. [illegible], 1866.

NOTICE.—THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE Erie Railway Company are hereby notified that the annual election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of said Company, [illegible] in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of October next. The polls will be open from 11 o'clock A. M. till 1 o'clock P. M. The transfer books of both Preferred and Common stock will be closed [illegible] and reopened [illegible] the election.

HORATIO N. OTIS, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, New-York, [illegible], 1866.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCK.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the City and County of New-York, due Nov. 1, 1866, will be paid [illegible] by Daniel Devlin, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the Broadway Bank. The transfer books will be closed Thursday, Oct. 4, 1866, at 3 o'clock P. M.

MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, September [illegible], 1866.

COUPONS OF INCOME BONDS OF THE Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, due October 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, less Government tax.

W. M. LARRABEE, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. [illegible]

THE [illegible]

COMMISSIONER FOR MASSACHUSETTS [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, AUCTIONEER

SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) OCT. 4, AT 12½ O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALESROOM, NO. 111 BROADWAY,

(By order of executors and others.)

Shares.		Shares.	
15	Park Fire Ins. Co.	40	Baltic Fire Ins. Co.
45	Arctic Fire Ins. Co.	10	Central Park Ins. Co.
50	Citizens' Ins. Co.	10	Gebhard Ins. Co.
10	Republic Ins. Co.	50	Phenix Ins. Co.
10	Commonwealth Ins.	20	Howard Ins.
10	Merchants' Ins.	20	Columbia Ins.
25	Washington M. Ins.	10	Hope Ins. Co.
100	Black Hawk Gold Min.	500	Catawissa RR.
20	Briggs Gold Min.	25	Union Coal Co.
28	Southern Pacific RR.	100	Coney-Isl. & B'klyn RR.
100	Raritan & Del. Bay RR.	143	Second-avenue RR.

$4,000 Watertown and Madison RR. 8 per cent. Bonds.

$5,000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds, $1,000 each.

Regular auction sales of stocks and bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, which has been the established custom with this house for fifteen years, or special sales made on any day desired.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

STOCK AUCTIONEER,

BANKER AND BROKER

IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,

No. 43 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

ESTABLISHED FIFTEEN YEARS.

Government Securities, Gold, City, County and State Bonds; Insurance, Bank, Railroad, Gaslight, Telegraph, Express, Mining and Petroleum Stocks and Bonds, &c., &c., bought and sold at all the Stock Boards, at private sale and at public auction, on commission.

A large variety of securities always on hand, for sale at the lowest rates for investment.

Interest allowed on deposits, subject to drafts payable at sight, and all orders by mail, telegraph or otherwise promptly executed.

VERMILYE & CO.,

NO. 44 WALL-ST.,

BANKERS AND DEALERS

IN

GOVERNMENT STOCKS

AND

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, '81	111½	111¾	June, 7-30	106	106⅛
Coupon, '81	111½	111¾	July, 7-30	106	106⅛
5-20 Regist'd, '62	104½	104¾	June C.I.N't's, '64	116½	116¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	111½	111¾	July C.I.N't's, '64	116	116½
5-20 Coupon, '64	109½	109¾	Aug. C.I.N't's, '64	115½	115¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	109½	109¾	Oct. C.I.N't's, '64	114½	114¾
10-40 Registered	99	99¼	Dec. C.I.N't's, '64	113½	113¾
10-40 Coupon	99½	99¾	May, C.I.N't's, '65	113	112
N.Y. Bounty Loan	106	107	Aug. C.I.N't's, '65	110½	110¾
Gold	147½	147¾	Sept. C.I.N't's, '65	110	110½
August, 7-30	106	106¼	Oct. C.I.N't's, '65	109½	110

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE EAST RIVER NATIONAL BANK in the City and in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of October, 1866:

RESOURCES.

		Dr.
Notes and Bills discounted	$563,623 98	
Indebtedness of Directors	78,030 00—	$641,653 98
Overdrafts		1,282 60
Banking-house	50,000 00	
Furniture and Fixtures	1,200 00—	51,200 00
Current Expenses		4,550 00
Exchanges, (uncalled Checks)		108,802 74
Premiums		2,096 25
Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps)		15,858 50
Due from National Banks		22,659 54
Due from other Banks and Bankers		319 55
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		320,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits	10,000 00	
Other United States Securities	65,000 00—	75,000 00
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	21,747 00	
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks	50 00—	21,797 00
Specie		3,058 59
Fractional Currency	2,100 00	
Legal-Tender Notes	76,200 00	
Compound Interest Notes	160,[illegible] 00—	238,636 00
Total		$1,506,974 15

LIABILITIES.

		Cr.
Capital Stock paid in		$350,000 00
Surplus Fund		4,000 00
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$283,500 00	
Amount outstanding		263,500 00
Individual Deposits		[illegible]82,028 96
United States Deposits		[illegible]9,310 00
Dividends Unpaid		2,637 91
Due National Banks		1,[illegible]8 00
Due to other Banks and Bankers		45,811 40
State Bank Circulation outstanding		9,080 00
Discount	5,755 09	
Interest	3,822 86	
Profit and Loss	10,533 85—	20,111 80
Total		$1,506,974 15

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the "East River National Bank," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of October, 1866. JOHN VAN ORDEN, Notary Public

[U. S. Rev. Stamp, 5 cents, canceled.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE TENTH NATIONAL BANK on the morning of the first Monday in October, 1866:

Notes and bills discounted		$1,261,683 44
Indebtedness of Directors		73,260 56
Expense account and Taxes Paid		17,398 75
Premium account		17,350 00
Remittances and other cash items		94,747 50
Due from National Banks		100,025 43
United States bonds to secure circulation		1,036,000 00
United States bonds to secure deposits		333,000 00
Other United States securities		105,650 00
Cash on hand other national banks	$6,420 00	
Specie	7,181 03	
Legal-tenders and other lawful money	770,656 00—	784,257 03
Total		$3,824,472 71
Capital stock paid in		$1,000,000 00
Circulating notes	$915,500 00	
Circulating notes on hand	2,500 00—	913,000 00
Due depositors and banks		1,383,415 27
Dividends unpaid		875 00
Profits		127,182 44
Total		$3,824,472 71

I, JOHN H. STOUT, cashier of the Tenth National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. H. STOUT, Cashier.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

S. W. BENEDICT,

REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,

NOS. 4 AND 6 PINE-ST.

TO LOAN—$100,000 in sums to suit applicants.

WANTED—Property in the 8th Ward.

FOR SALE—No. — West 39th-st.; 25x57; first class; with or without the elegant furniture; possession 15th of October.

S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., JACKSONVILLE, Ill., September 20, 1866.

COUPONS OF THE ST. LOUIS, JACKSONVILLE and Chicago Railroad first mortgage bonds, due Oct. 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., No. 84 Broadway, free of Government tax.

D. B. HOWARD, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ORGANIZED 1853.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.

CLINTON HALL, ASTOR PLACE.

NOTICE.—Deposits made on or before

NOV. 1,

will draw interest for three months at the rate of

SIX PER CENT.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID,

FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX,

On sums from $1 to $5,000.

THIRD-AV. SAVINGS BANK,

Corner 26th-st. and 3d-av.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 96 Warren-st.

Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on all sums entitled thereto, free of Government tax. Open daily from 10 to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

No. 58 Bowery, corner of Canal-st.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED

(FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX)

ON ALL SUMS FROM $5 TO $5,000.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Oct. 1.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

CANAL-ST., CORNER OF VARICK.

Deposits from 10 cents to $5,000 received.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST, free of tax.

Deposits before Oct. 21 draw interest from Oct. 1.

Assets, $[illegible]

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, No. 1 Cooper Institute.

DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE Oct. 20 will draw interest from Oct. 1. Six per cent. interest paid, free from Government tax, upon all sums from $5 to $5,000.

ISAAC T. SMITH, President.

W. J. BARNES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK—8TH-AV., corner of 42d-st. Interest 6 per cent., free of tax. Deposits made before Oct. 21, draw interest from Oct. 1.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 19, 1866.

NOTICE OF CHANGE IN PARTNERSHIP.—AMOS G. TORREY has this day withdrawn from our house, and has no further connection with it in any capacity whatever.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.

OFFICE OF E. S. MUNROE, No. 20 BROADWAY AND No. 5 NEW-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 21, 1866.

HAVING THIS DAY ADMITTED MR. JAMES H. JORDAN into partnership, the name and style of the firm will be E. S. MUNROE & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE FIRM of MERRITT WALCOTT & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent, THEODORE WALCOTT and SAMUEL P. EMERSON retiring. The business of the firm will be settled at No. 64 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE—AN ORIGINAL COPY OF AUDUBON's Birds of America, in perfect order, with rosewood case. Apply to G. A. CARTER, No. 25 William-st.

DIVIDENDS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY hereby give public notice, as required by law, that the following are all the Dividends declared and payable upon its Capital Stock, which have remained unclaimed by the person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years next preceding Aug. 31, 1866.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, AUG. 31, 1866.

Date of Dividend.	Name of Stockholder.	Resid'e as far as Known.	Amount of Div'd.	No. of Shares.
1861.				
May 22	Peter Gosline		$50	10
Aug. 22	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Aug. 22	Hannah Frankfield		25	5
Aug. 22	F. M. Hawkins		25	5
Aug. 22	W. H. Potter		100	20
Aug. 22	Theo. Rogers		40	8
Aug. 22	Amos Robbins		250	50
Aug. 22	P. P. Shaw		25	5
Nov. 13	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Nov. 13	C. G. Clark		250	50
Nov. 13	J. N. Scott		50	10
1862.				
Feb. 20	Jno. Alexander		25	5
Feb. 20	Wm. Duer		100	20
Feb. 20	S. D. Carroll, Agent		50	10
Feb. 20	Wm. H. Potter		100	20
Feb. 20	Maxwell & Co.		25	5
Feb. 20	Abrm. Storms		50	10
Feb. 20	J. N. Scott		50	10
May 22	A. L. Anderson		125	25
May 22	J. B. Hull		100	20
Aug. 22	Arethusa Hall		25	5
Aug. 22	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
Aug. 22	A. Mygatt		100	20
Aug. 22	Margt. Schoonmaker		150	30
Nov. 12	S. O'Neill		25	5
Nov. 12	W. H. Potter		100	20
1863.				
Feb. 20	J. B. Krug		125	25
May 20	Maria H. Williams		20	4
Aug. 20	Wm. C. Egleston		75	15
Aug. 20	E. J. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Joseph H. King		50	10
Aug. 20	Wm. H. Norris		125	25
Aug. 20	Mary Whitehouse		5	1
Nov. 11	Rd. Jenkins		25	5
1864.				
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
Feb. 17	Edward P. Clark		25	5
May 19	Lockwood & Norris		250	50
May 19	H. J. Wolcott		25	5
Aug. 17	W. H. Marston & Co.		25	5

City and County of New-York, ss.: CHARLES S. ABERCROMBIE, being duly sworn, saith: I reside in the City of New-York, and am Treasurer of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company. The foregoing is a true and accurate statement, compiled from the Company's books, of all Dividends and interest declared and payable upon any of the Stock of said Company, which at the date of said statement has remained unclaimed by any person or persons authorized to receive the same for two years then next preceding.

CHAS. S. ABERCROMBIE, Treasurer.

Sworn to before me this 31st day of August, 1866,

EDWIN F. COREY, Jr., Notary Public, City of New-York.

[Five-cent Internal Revenue Stamp cancelled.]

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

THE COLUMBUS AND INDIANAPOLIS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of 2½ per Cent. on the stock, free of Government tax, payable at their office, Columbus, Ohio, on the 10th of October, 1866. Transfer-books will close on 5th of October.

B. E. SMITH, President.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Five per cent., free of United States Government tax, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of October next. The transfer books will be closed on the 29th, and opened on the 12th day of October prox.

In order to avail themselves of the above dividend, it will be necessary for the holders of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad Company's certificates to exchange the same for certificates of this Company prior to the closing of the transfer books on the 29th September inst., and all such certificates not thus exchanged can be presented for conversion on and after the 12th day of October, and the holders thereof will receive new certificates and the sum of $5 per share on the same.

F. H. TOWS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Sept. 24, 1866.

THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the road for the three months ending 30th inst., and TWO PER CENT. out of the earnings of steamers, sailing vessels, &c., payable to the stockholders, or their legal representatives, on and after Oct. 5.

Transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 26th September until the morning of Oct. 8.

HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, Treasurer's Office, No. 270 West 20th-st., New-York, Oct. 2, 1866.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FOUR per cent., less the Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Company, at this office, on the 15th inst. The transfer books will be closed on the 8th until the 16th inst.

C. C. CLARKE, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1866.

DIVIDEND—A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF five per cent., free of Government tax, has been declared, payable to stockholders on demand.

J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 3, 1866.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on demand.

A. J. CLINTON, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,

NO. 631 BROADWAY,

offer a superior assortment of

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,

TEA SETS, VASES, &c., &c.

Also, TABLE GLASS,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, and other house-furnishing goods.

They are the sole agents in New-York for the sale of H. N. HOOPER & CO.'S

GAS FIXTURES.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

CARPETS

AND

OIL-CLOTHS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERY,

NO. 456 BROADWAY,

NEAR GRAND-ST., NEW-YORK, HAVE ON HAND A LARGE AND SELECT STOCK OF

NEW FALL STYLES,

WHICH THEY ARE OFFERING AT IMPORTERS' AND MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

CARPETS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

TO MILLINERS AND COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS.

AT GRAND-ST. CHEAP STORE

You can buy cut lengths of Millinery Goods cheaper than down-town jobbers sell whole pieces. Call.

Examine felt, beaver and straw goods.

Full lines of bonnet ribbons, trimming velvets, laces, flowers and embroideries, from auction.

Mark the address,

Nos. 309, 311 and 311½ Grand-st.,

Nos. 66, 68 and 70 Allen-st.,

Fifth block east from the Bowery,

EDWARD RIDLEY.

Entrance to the bonnet and wholesale rooms, No. 66 Allen-st., up stairs.

SATINS AND BROCATELS,

WORSTED REPS,

LACE CURTAINS,

NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

WINDOW-SHADES,

PIANO AND TABLE COVERS,

TRIMMINGS, &c., &c., &c.

B. L. SOLOMON & SONS,

No. 369 Broadway,

Preparing to remove into their new store, (now erecting,) offer their entire stock of new and elegant goods, until Jan. 1, at prices greatly below market value.

Decorating done by the best workmen.

SMILLIE & CO.,

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

OPENING DAY,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8.

WILLIAM BUCHANAN MACKENZIE, Superintendent.

THE WELL-KNOWN LEADER OF FASHION, LATE OF NOS. 204 AND 206 CANAL-ST.

SUMPTUOUS VELVET CLOAKS FROM THE CELEBRATED LOOMS OF LYONS AND GENOA.

FINE FRENCH WOOLEN CLOAKS, JACKETS, SACQUES, BASQUES, AND OPERA PALETOTS, &C.

Modeled in Paris by the most distinguished modistes, expressly for this establishment.

Also, copies of every APPROVED PARISIAN DESIGN.

SMILLIE & CO., No. 763 Broadway, between 8th and 9th-sts.

AT DE PERCEVAL'S,

No. 739 Broadway, opposite Astor-place, infants' wardrobes, children's cloaks and suits, figaro costumes, sacks, dresses, caps, blankets, bibs, waists, aprons, corsets, spencers, &c., &c.

Ladies' under-garments, ladies' skirts, ladies' and misses' sets. Large stock of embroidered yokes. Initials and coats-of-arms embroidered on handkerchiefs, table linen, and bed-clothes. Stamping and stamped goods of every kind.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

DRESS TRIMMINGS.

NEW STYLES.

Velvets, ribbons, lace and embroideries at low prices, at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Br'dway, near 19th-st., east side.

THE NEW FRENCH SKIRT.

Also, a great variety of CORSETS, just received from Paris, at low prices.

AT ELGER'S, NOS. 880 AND 882 BROADWAY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO LADIES!—An extensive retail depot for BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRTS has been established at the store of SMITH & FOWLER, No. 499 BROADWAY (St. Nicholas block). The only place in the City where can be found a full assortment for ladies, misses and children. Price List.—Ladies' "Pride of the World," 30 springs, $3, advancing only 30 cents each ten springs; "Empress Trail," $3 50; young ladies' "Empress Trail," $3; misses' "Duplex" Skirts, 90 cents; children's [illegible] UNDER[illegible]

CLOTHING.

TO GENTLEMEN.—A MOST DESIRABLE stock of imported piece goods for walking and dress suits, and overcoats. Please call at No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st., east side. J. W. McKINLEY, Merchant tailor.

A LOT OF SAMPLE COATS, PANTS and vests, of the latest style of cut and trimming, just made and for sale by McKINLEY, No. 566 Broadway, corner Prince-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

STORAGE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—The well-known extensive warehouses of the subscriber in Water-st. Principals only apply. Also his country seat at [illegible] Address G. MERLE, Peekskill.

AUCTION SALES.

BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 14, 1866.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL OFFER at public auction the following named vessels:

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, BOSTON, ON THE 3D OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The JOHN ADAMS, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The VINCENNES, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The PEARNOT, sailing-ship, of 1,012 tons, old measurement.

The TREFOIL, screw-steamer, of 370 tons, old measurement.

The PORT ROYAL, paddle-steamer, of 805 tons, old measurement, (hull only.)

The PONTOOSUC, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement, (hull only.)

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, NEW-YORK, ON THE 5TH OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The PAMPERO, sailing-ship, of 1,375 tons, old measurement.

The SOUTH CAROLINA, screw-steamer, of 1,165 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)

The XIBISCUS, screw-steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The SPIREA, screw-steamer, of 406 tons, old measurement.

The MARIGOLD, screw-steamer, of 115 tons, old measurement.

The DUMBARTON, paddle-steamer, of 636 tons, old measurement (of iron.)

The PONTIAC, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The IOSCO, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons, old measurement.

The SEBAGO, paddle-steamer, of 832 tons, old measurement.

The TRITONIA, paddle-steamer, of 202 tons, old measurement.

The OCTORARA, paddle-steamer, of 974 tons old measurement, (hull only.)

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THE 9TH OCTOBER, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.

The ST LOUIS, sailing sloop-of-war, of 700 tons, old measurement.

The PRINCETON, receiving-ship, of 990 tons, old measurement.

The CLYMATIS, screw-steamer, of 296 tons, old measurement.

The ALTHEA, screw-steamer, of 72 tons, old measurement.

The KINEO, screw-steamer, of 507 tons, old measurement.

The CIMARRON, paddle-steamer, of 860 tons, old measurement.

The HORNET, paddle-steamer, of 638 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)

The BOXER, paddle steamer, of 491 tons, old measurement, (of iron.)

These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy-yards.

Twenty per centum of the amount of purchase-money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessels removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Bureau of Construction and Repair will, until the 10th October, receive tenders for the purchase of the sloop-of-war DALE, of 566 tons, now lying at the United States Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., where the vessel and the inventory can be examined.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, Oct. 10, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M., at bonded warehouse, basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., the following-described articles, seized at No. 323 Washington-st. for non-payment of taxes under the United States Internal Revenue Law, viz.:

1 copper still—capacity about 100 gallons,

4 copper connecting pipes—various sizes.

1 large tub, containing worm.

1 large tub, double headed.

3 large funnels.

1 barge, with faucet.

1 (iron) furnace, door and frame.

14 heavy grate-bars.

1 long iron fire-rake.

1 long iron fire-poker.

1 hydrometer—broken.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector Fourth District.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT

MARBLE AND BRONZE CLOCKS,

Comprising about 300 of the finest FRENCH CLOCKS,

The entire importation this season of MESSRS. BENDINER & CIE.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, 4th inst. At 11 A. M., at the salesroom No. 60 Liberty-st., the above large and valuable importation. Each and every clock will be warranted of the finest quality, and exactly as represented. The attention of the trade, as well as private parties, is respectfully solicited. The above will be on exhibition at the salesroom on WEDNESDAY, 3d inst.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER,

Office No. 93 Liberty-st.

On THURSDAY, 4th of October, 1866, at 10 o'clock, at the private residence No. 164 West 44th-st., near 7th-av., GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, rosewood suites in crimson figured brocatelle; rosewood piano, made by Chickering & Mackay; gilt frame French plate mirrors, mahogany and rosewood marble-top centre-tables; mahogany book-case and side-boards, bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses, silver-plated ware, china, crockery and glassware. Also, kitchen furniture, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FINE HORSES, WAGONS, HARNESS, &C.

By EDWARD SCHENCK, THIS DAY, Oct. 4, at 9½ o'clock A. M., at the private stable No. 104 West 18th-st., an elegant span of Kentucky hunter mares, seven years old, 15 hands, very fine style and action, and can trot together in 3:10; also, a fine black horse, 15½ hands, a fine saddle and wagon horse; also, a turn over-seat wagon, and light single harness.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES, PRESSES, &c., AT AUCTION.

D. M. SEAMAN will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 109 Nassau-st., a large quantity of lithographic stones and presses; also, some copper and steel engravings, wood cuts, stereotypes, &c. Catalogues ready at No. 14 Pine-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, OCT. 6.

At 10 o'clock A. M., at Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn,

REGULAR WEEKLY SALE—Rosewood pianos, walnut and painted marble-top chamber and dining-room furniture, parlor suites, extension tables, feather beds, hair mattresses, glassware, crockery, good velvet, Brussels and other carpets, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER, Auctioneers—Office No. 93 Liberty-st.

ON WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, 1866, AT 10 o'clock A. M., at the private stables No. 96 West 18th-st., adjourned and positive sale of a private stable of fast trotting horses and a Clarence coupe, consisting of the following horses:

TORONTO CHIEF—The well known trotting stallion.

LADY CLIFTON—This famous mare can trot in 2:30.

BONNY KATE—Mate to Clifton in double harness; can trot in 2:30 together, making one of the fastest teams in the City.

TORONTO CHIEF, JR.—Chestnut stallion five years old; stylish; can trot better than 2:50.

LADY BELL, brown mare, by Eureka, 5 years old, very fast.

BLONDE, the famous young gray mare, by Hoagland's Messenger, one of the fastest mares in the world.

ONE PAIR BLACK HORSES, 6 and 7 years old; can trot very fast, making a very handsome carriage team, being unsurpassed for style and action.

The above-mentioned horses will be POSITIVELY SOLD TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER WITHOUT RESERVE, and can be seen on THURSDAY, 9th inst., (the day preceding sale,) at the stables, No. 96 West 18th-st.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer—Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE (REMOVED FROM A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR CONVENIENCE OF SALE) BY MINER & SOMERVILLE, AT THEIR SALESROOM, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST., FRIDAY, OCT. 5, AT 10½ O'CLOCK.

ALSO,

ABOUT 80 YARDS OF VELVET AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, FROM THE STEAMERS COSMOPOLITAN AND WYOMING, LAID DOWN AND USED BUT ONE TRIP.

PARTICULARS IN TO-MORROW'S PAPER.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE FOURTH DISTRICT, No. 61 Chambers-st., N. Y.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, at the bonded warehouse in basement of No. 40 Cortlandt-st., Oct. 4, 1866, for nonpayment of taxes under the Internal Revenue Law, the following-named articles, the property of the Havana Cigar Manufacturing Company, viz.:

1 case containing 25,800 Cigarettes.

J. F. BAILEY, Collector.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, Mirrors, Oilcloths, Chandeliers, Iron Safe, &c., &c. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 182 West 29th-st., near 8th-av. The entire stock of a long-established dealer, who is declining and going to California on the 20th inst.; the stock is large, and will prove advantageous to the trade as well as all others. Also, horse, cart and harness, &c.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—In the matter of the attachment of the Steamship CIRCASSIAN, her Tackle, Apparel and Furniture.—Notice of Attachment.—Notice is hereby given that a Warrant of Attachment was issued by Hon. Thomas W. Clerke, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court, in and for the City and County of New-York, on the 2d day of October, 1866, for the sum of $538 25, on the application of RICHARD J. GODWIN, directed to the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York, commanding him to attach, seize and safely keep the ship or vessel called the steamship CIRCASSIAN, belonging to the port of New-York; and that the said vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, will be sold for the payment of the claims against her, unless the master, owner or consignee thereof, or some person interested therein, appear and discharge the said warrant, according to law, within thirty days from the publication of this notice.

CHAUNCEY B. RIPLEY, Attorney for Applicant, No. 39 Park-row, New-York City, N. Y.

Dated OCT. 3, 1866, NEW-YORK CITY.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION OF AN INSOLVENT for discharge from his debts, pursuant to statute.—RICHARD DODGE, of Kasoag, Oswego County, New-York, an insolvent debtor, individually and as a member of the late firm of R. DODGE & CO. Notice first published September 26, 1866. Creditors to appear before the Hon. R. H. TYLER, First Judge of Oswego County, at his office, in the Village of Fulton, in said county, on the 15th day of December, 1866, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.—Dated September 24, 1866.

s27-law10wTh* RICHARD DODGE, Insolvent.

PURSUANT TO AN ORDER OF JOHN W. MILLS, Surrogate of the County of Westchester, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against the estate of PETER POILLON, Jr., late of the town of Yonkers, in said county, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the undersigned, Executrix of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at her place of residence, in the village of Yonkers, in said county, on or before the 15th day of December, A. D. 1866.—Dated this 6th day of June, A. D. 1866.

je7-law6mTh* LETITIA A. POILLON, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against BURTON E. CLARK late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 25 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the Fourteenth day of February next.

LUCIUS BRADLEY, Executor.

Dated, AUG. 7, 1866. Ae-lawm

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE AND LARGE Aubusson medallion carpet and a twelve-light gilt chandelier; both quite unworn; part of the furniture of a drawing-room that is to be used for a different purpose. Also, some other pieces of furniture. Apply at No. 20 East 39th-st., corner of [illegible]

GO TO MACFARLAND'S BOOKSTORE, corner 23d-st. and Broadway. There you will find all the new books of the day, and all the old standard works, and, also, choice English, French and Scotch stationery.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY ONE who thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and gravies, pastry, jellies and cream; is also a good baker, or anything required in a small private family; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 436 3d-av., Room No. 11.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED meat and pastry cooks, experienced nurses, waitresses, laundresses, cooks, washers and ironers, and first-class housemaids, with unexceptionable references to some of the first families in Brooklyn, at MANNING'S, No. 15 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR A LARGE NUMber of recommended seamstresses, nurses, lady's maids, chambermaids, waitresses, professed cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, laundresses, young girls, houseworkers, &c., at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY OF EDUCAtion, a resident of Massachusetts, a position as companion to a lady; would engage with an invalid lady; could read aloud, attend to correspondence, superintend a household or instruct children. Address X. Y. Z., Box No. 109 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman; is a first-class laundress; understands all kinds of family washing and French fluting, and has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 373 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts., up stairs.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE WOman, a situation as nurse to an invalid lady; is experienced and would make herself generally useful, or would take charge of a baby from its birth; first-class City reference given as to character and capability. Can be seen at No. 11 Christopher-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST REspectable protestant single young man as coachman and groom in a private family, who thoroughly understands his business in the care of horses; will be found willing and obliging; has the very best of city references; can be seen at BOOKHAMS, No. 329 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO COMPEtent young girls—one as cook, washer and ironer, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 650 2d-av., corner of 36th-st., next door to the drug-store.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT YOUNG women situations as nurse; one is capable of taking charge of an infant from its birth, the other as assistant nurse; prefer to live together; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 107 42d-st., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman, as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; is an excellent baker; City reference. Call at No. 45 3d-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID and seamstress; understands hair-dressing and dressmaking; has several years' first-class City reference. Can be seen two days at No. 128 East 32d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl in a private family, as waitress and plain sewer, or as chambermaid; best City reference for over three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 Jane-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN, AS nurse, who is capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth; no objection to doing plain sewing; the best of City references given. Call at her present employer's, No. 191 22d-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman, a situation as good plain cook and to assist in the washing and ironing of a small private family; the best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at No. 139 East 13th-st., near 3d-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation in a private family to do chamberwork and waiting; best of City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 216 West 36th-st., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as seamstress; understands cutting and fitting, and working on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; has excellent City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and plain sewing, or would like to take care of a baby and sew; good City reference will be given; no objections to the country or to travel. Can be seen at No. 119 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook; understands cooking thoroughly soups, meats, game and pastry; good references. Call at my present employer No. 51 Irving-place, corner of 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl in a private family as waitress and plain sewer or as chambermaid; best City reference for over three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ENGLISH Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; is competent to take the entire charge of children, or a baby from birth; country preferred; good testimonials. Call at BOOKHAM'S No. 329 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman a situation as infant's nurse; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 436 3d-av., Room No. 11.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant woman as a good cook and to assist in washing and ironing; best of City reference. Call at No. 5 Union-court, University-place.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, A SITUATION as waitress or chambermaid; can give the best of City references; can be seen at No. 200 West 25th st., corner 7th-av., top floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; would assist in the washing; good City reference can be given. Apply at Mrs. BRADY'S, No. 123 West 3d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN A PRIVATE family by a woman to cook, wash and iron, or as laundress; best of City reference. Call at No. 390 7th-av., between 34th and 35th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble woman as cook; would assist in the washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 267 7th-av., over the bakery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as nurse and seamstress, or would do chamberwork; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 206 21st-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, to do chamberwork and waiting, and would do fine washing; has good City reference. Call for two days, at No. 111 East 11th-st., Room No. 5.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman to do general housework; can do all kinds of housework; has a little girl who can do light work when from school. Call at No. 390 8th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook in a private family; no objection to a boarding-house; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 112 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A SITuation as chambermaid and plain sewing; has the best of City references. Call or address No. 124½ 3d-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble American widow, aged 56, to take care of a house or to attend to children; a comfortable home more object than wages. Can be seen at No. 45 3d-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young girl as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as child's nurse. Can be seen at her present employer's until suited, No. 155 5th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT young woman as seamstress; understands hair-dressing, and can operate on Grover & Baker's machine; good references given. Call at No. 474 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL A SITUation as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, in a small family; has good reference. Apply at No. 141 East 13th-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as first-class laundress; understands French fluting thoroughly; has good City recommendations. Apply at BEDELL'S, No. 311 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT FIRST-CLASS cook, who can take the place of head laundress; understands French fluting and polishing. Apply at Mrs. WHITFIELD'S, No. 205 6th-av., near 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS waitress, who thoroughly understands her business; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 462 6th-av., corner 28th-st.

WANTED—BY TWO RESPECTABLE GIRLS, situations; one as chambermaid, and the other to take care of children and sew. Call at No. 351 West 39th-st., near 9th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTFUL SCOTCH WOman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family. Call at No. 129 West 18th-st. Good City reference given.

WANTED—BY A GIRL WITH A WHEELER & Wilson machine, family sewing at her own residence; can make ladies' and children's under clothing, also gentlemen's shirts. Can be seen at 244 East 30th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant girl a situation as chambermaid and plain sewer, or assist with children. Can be seen for two days, at her present employer's, No. 7 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman a situation as laundress or to do chamberwork and fine washing; has good City references. Call at No. 183 West 27th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—BY A TAILORESS, WORK IN families by the day, to cut and make boys' clothes; also sacks and basques in the latest styles. Address Mrs. A. WILES, No. 151 East 58th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADY'S MAID by a competent seamstress; cuts, fits ladies' dresses, and does fine sewing and dresses hair; has the highest City reference. Call at 259 Mulberry-st., opposite church.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTEStant young woman, a situation as cook or chambermaid, good washer and ironer; best of City references. Call at No. 151 East 21st-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook; is experienced in cooking soups, meats and pastry, game and side dishes; City reference. Call at No. 161 West 19th-st., back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has good reference. Can be seen at No. 127 West 33d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG woman, to do chamberwork and plain sewing; has good City reference. Call at No. 363 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT woman as cook, washer, and ironer; has good reference. Call at No. 39 West 19th-st. for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN a situation as first-class cook; has good reference. Call at No. 22 Prince-st., first floor, near the Bowery.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation as cook, washer and ironer; best of reference. Call for two days at No. 113¼ 7th-av., 2d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBERMAID, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at last employer's, No. 285 Lexington-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF German girls, for all capacities, at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, No. 17 Stanton-st., near the Bowery.

WANTED—WASHING EITHER TO DO AT home or would go out by the day; has good reference. Apply at 213 West 40th-st.; can be seen all week.

LITERARY EMPLOYMENT—A LADY, who has traveled extensively and been accustomed to write on a great variety of subjects, including scientific, political, religious and light literature, book reviews, dramatic and musical criticisms, &c., desires to form a permanent engagement to write for or take editorial charge of a popular paper or magazine. Address D. D., Station D, Astor-place, N. Y.

THE ADVERTISER IS GOING TO EUROPE on the 1 th of this month, and would like to get a place for two servants, one as cook, and the other as chambermaid and waitress; have lived in the family for the last five years. Address D. B. H., Box No. 184 Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, FOR A FIRST-class family in the City, a competent cook and laundress; also, a waitress, lady's maid, nurse and seamstress; also, chambermaids, waitresses, houseworkers and young girls, at BOOKHAM'S, No. 329 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, a situation as porter, in a dry goods or hardware establishment; can give satisfactory reference with regard to honesty and sobriety. Call or address D. M., No. 141 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to do general housework in a small family; is a good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer; can bake good bread and biscuit. Call at No. 101 West 19th-st., back room, first floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family; has good City references; would assist in washing and ironing; can cook if required. Apply for two days at No. 37 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PROFESSED cook by a highly respectable woman from England; character and abilities can be had in this City. Address C. K., No. 121 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and laundress in a private family; can give good City reference. Call at No. 40 West 14th-st.

WANTED—A NEAT, RESPECTABLE WOMAN as cook and laundress in a private family; she must be well recommended and have City references. Apply between 10 and 1 o'clock at No. 68 West 45th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as first-class waitress in a private family; has best of City reference. Call at No. 40 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with excellent City reference, a situation in a private family or boarding-house; takes charge of silver and dining-room; wages $10. Call at No. 192 East 21st-st.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a married man; has no family; thoroughly understands the care of horses and garden; no objection to go a short distance in the country; can give the best of reference from his last place. Call on or address, for two days, No. 17 Howard-st., in the feather-store, from 10 to 4 P. M.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c., and is a safe driver; is willing to make himself useful; has no objection to the country; will be well recommended. Call or address P. J. M., Mr. BRADLEY'S stable, 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE young man as coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best of City reference from last employer. Apply at No. 152 4th-av., in the harness store, or address A. D., Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A PERMAnent situation on a gentleman's place; understands his business thoroughly as a coachman or gardener; also, the care of cows and horses, carriages and harness; moderate wages accepted and good reference produced. Call on or address EDWIN, No. 208 Broadway, Office 6.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single young man; understands his business thoroughly; has first-class City reference from last employer. Call or address for two days, GROOM, at Kennelly's harness-store, No. 387 7th-av., cor. 34th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS PRIVATE coachman, by a respectable young man, who has first-class City reference; is a good groom, and can drive in City or country. Apply for three days at CARPENTER'S Employment Office, 138 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT man, understanding greenhouses, graperies, fruit, &c., a situation as gardener. Recommendations as to capabilities &c., from some of the largest places in the country. Address T. S. R., Box 214 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and gardener by a single man; thoroughly understands his business and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address P. W., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, WILLING AND not afraid of hard work, a situation in some store as porter or to drive a horse and cart, down town; can give the best of reference. Address M. G., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, the care of greenhouse plants, &c.; has the best of City and country references. Address W. K., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom; perfectly understands his business; can bring the best City reference; would go to the country. Address or apply R. C., at Mr. McGarr's blacksmith-shop, No. 88 East 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT COACHMAN and gardener, a situation; has first-class references; understands his business well; has seven years' reference from last employer. Call or address HENRY, No. 81 Nassau-st., office No. 9.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands the business; is willing and obliging; best of City reference; country preferred. Address J. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN A private family by a respectable man, who can give the best of City reference from his last employer. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 913 Broadway, in the drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman and groom; highly recommended from his last employer; best of City reference given; no objection to the country. Address D. H., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION as gardener; and has no objection to care of one horse if required; can milk and make himself generally useful. Address B. S., Box No. 200 Times Office; has the best of reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN as coachman in a private family; understands his business in all its branches; has good recommendations from his last place. Call, or address B. M., No. 41 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a Protestant man who thoroughly understands his business, and will make himself generally useful; best of City reference. Address F. R. K., Box No. 193 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS butler, in a private family, with undoubted City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address E. D., No. 239 West 38th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and first-class groom; good reference. Address R. R. B., Mottville, Onondaga County, N. Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY a young man in City or country; has good reference from his last employer. Address J. B., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER and coachman, or as porter or night watchman, by an honest and faithful man, (German.) Inquire of FR. LANGE, No. 128 Liberty-st., store.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM BY A single young man, one who thoroughly understands his business and the care of fast horses. Call on or address J. P., No. 744 Broadway.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION, BY a single man, who thoroughly understands his business, greenhouses, farming, &c. Address A. B., Box No. 207 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, A situation as coachman, the wife as plain cook or laundress; is willing to go to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 878 Broadway.

WANTED—AS BOOK-KEEPER, A SITUATION in a banking or commercial house by a person of five years' experience in a banking house. Address DENTON, Box No. 111 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MIDDLE-aged man as nurse; fully capable to take charge of an invalid gentleman or care for any sick person, or as waiter; good references. Call at PETLER'S, 252 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A COACHMAN, A SITUATION as coachman and groom; perfectly understands his business; can bring the best of reference; the country preferred. Address P. C., Box No. 211 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN IN a private family; will be found willing and obliging, and can come highly recommended from his last employer. Address P., Box No. 212 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a young man, who has the best of City references. Address B., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an English Protestant, with best of City reference. Call or address ROBINSON, No. 164 West 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man as coachman; best of reference from his last employer. Address H., Box No. 190 Times Office.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF EDUCATION and experience desires the charge of a gentleman's household; best of reference given. Address for three days, Mrs. W., No. 10 University-place.

HAVING AN EXPERIENCE OF 9 YEARS east and eight years out west in the dry goods trade, I think my services would be of value to some good house, or to a man with capital, wishing an active partner. Address J. P. B., No. 16 Broad-st., or No. 11 Clinton Hall.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—ENERGETIC AGENTS, MALE AND female, for an article of absolute necessity in every household, and just what an agent wants to make money on; for a business requiring but small capital, and one in which there is no competition and no risk, this is the best-paying article extant; clergymen, teachers, clerks, farmers, mechanics—everybody having a few hours to spare—should call at No. 47 Lombard-block, or send stamp for papers. Address R. WAYVELL, Box No. 4,781, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A NURSERY GOVERNESS OR UPper nurse; must be a person of education and Christian character, to take charge of three or four young children. Apply, with references, at No. 14 West 25th-st., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M., on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday.

WANTED—A SUPERINTENDENT FOR A CORroding White Lead Factory. One now actively engaged in some prominent mill in this country will be liberally treated with on application to Box No. 4,126 New-York Post-office.

WANTED—A GOOD STEADY MAN AS farmer and gardener; married man without family preferred; wife to do general housework; unexceptional reference required from last place. Address FARMER, Box No. 3,429 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS IN A small private family; one to cook and assist in washing, and one as chambermaid and laundress; City recommendations required. Apply at No. 356 West 23d-st., from 10 to 5 o'clock.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTRY, TWO Protestants; one as cook and laundress, the other as chambermaid and waitress; best references required. Apply at No. 190 Broadway, Room No. 3, third floor.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK AND LAUNdress, to go 14 miles into the country; wages $13; family small. Apply, with recommendations, between 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at No. 60 William-st., second story.

WANTED—IN A COMMISSION PAPER HOUSE a youth about 16 years of age, honest, active, intelligent and obliging. Address, stating age, experience, references, salary required, &c., L., Box 3,3.7, Post-office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY acquainted with the purchase and sale of government securities over the counter. Address, with references, Box No. 5,862 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A PHYSICIAN'S FAMILY A competent waitress, with good City reference. Apply to-day and to-morrow, at No. 31 West 19th-st., between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M.

HELP WANTED.

SALESMAN WANTED—IN A HAT, CAP and fur store; one that can influence custom, and is acquainted with ladies' furs. Address S. W. JOHNSON, No. 373 Canal-st., with references and salary expected.

WANTED—A WOMAN AS COOK, WASHER and ironer for a small family; also a girl to do light chamberwork and waiting; must be willing to go to Mott Haven; German or colored preferred. Apply at No. 175 East 15th-st., between 2 and 4 o'clock.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED CANVASSERS.—To energetic men unusual inducements will be offered. Apply to M. G. PETERS, at Van Santvoord's Patent Agency, No. 41 Park-row.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN NOT OVER 18 years of age as an assistant book-keeper. Address, by letter only, with references, BALL, BLACK & CO., No. 565 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, WITH good references, as head nurse; must be experienced and willing to live a short distance in the country. Address H., Box No. 1,1·8 Post-office, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK; MUST BE OBLIGing, neat and recommended, and be willing to assist in the washing. Apply, with references, at No. 353 West 34th-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GERman or colored cook. Good recommendations required; those thoroughly competent can apply at No. 66 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER IN A HOTEL, also an assistant. Address C. G., Box No. 108 Times Office.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, ONE WHO WILL assist with the washing and ironing. Apply, with written references, at No. 153 West 21st-st.

WANTED—A GROOM, WHO IS A GOOD driver and carriage washer. Apply at No. 137 Court-st., between Pacific and Dean-sts., Brooklyn.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SELL BROWN'S Glass-cleaning polish, (patented;) will sell everywhere; City or country; large profits to agents; full particulars free. C. M. BROWN, No. 74 Bleecker-st., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, ALBANY, July 28, 1866.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK:

SIR: Notice is hereby given that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first Monday of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of Reuben E. Fenton;

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Thomas G. Alvord;

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Benjamin F. Bruce;

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of James K. Bates;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Governor's Island.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of the Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Fortieth Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards of the City and County of New-York, and Blackwell's, Ward's and Randall's Islands.

COUNTY OFFICERS TO BE ELECTED.

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Register, in place of John McCool;

A Recorder, in place of John K. Hackett, who was appointed to fill vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John T. Hoffman;

A Surrogate, in place of Gideon J. Tucker;

Two Supervisors, in the places of Smith Ely, Jr., and William R. Stewart;

A Coroner, in the place of Louis Naumann, who was appointed to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Edward Collins;

—all whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is directed to chapter 181 of Laws of 1866, a copy of which is printed herewith, entitled "An act to provide for submitting to the people the question: Shall there be a convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" for instructions in regard to their duties under said act.

Chap. 181.

AN ACT to provide for submitting to the People the question, "Shall there be a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same?" Passed March 19, 1866.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. At the general election to be held in this State on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, there shall be provided for the poll of each election district, and kept thereat by the Inspectors of Election of such district, a box marked "Convention," proper for the reception of ballots. Every person in such district qualified to vote at such election for members of the Legislature, may vote at such poll a ballot, either written or printed, or partly written or partly printed, on which shall be inscribed the words, "For a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same," or the words, "Against a Convention to revise the Constitution and amend the same." Such ballot shall be indorsed "Convention," and shall be received by said Inspectors of Election, and shall be deposited in said ballot-box. The poll-lists for the said election shall be so prepared and kept that there shall be a column therein containing a mark or figure for each voter who shall vote one of such ballot, which column shall be headed "Convention." All the provisions of the Act entitled "An Act respecting elections other than for militia and town officers," passed April fifth, eighteen hundred and forty-two, and all laws amendatory thereof," and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act for ascertaining by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage, and to prevent fraudulent voting," passed April fifteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and all the provisions of the act entitled "An act to ascertain by proper proofs the citizens who shall be entitled to the right of suffrage," passed May thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, so far as the same are applicable, shall apply to the proceedings under this act.

The Secretary of State shall, immediately after the assembling of the next Legislature, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, report thereto the result of the election herein provided for.

§ 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Yours respectfully,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW.

Sheriff's Office, City and County of New-York, ss:

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the original notice received by me this day from the Secretary of State.

DATED NEW-YORK, July 30, 1866.

JOHN KELLY, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Newspapers not officially authorized to publish this notice will not receive pay for its insertion.—Chap. 480, Laws of 1860.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Public notice is hereby given to all persons interested in the construction of the following street improvements, to-wit: Sewers in Forty-seventh, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues; in Hudson-street, between Grove and Hammond streets, and in Greenwich-street, between Christopher and Hammond streets; in Houston-street, between Thompson and Laurens streets; in streets between Fifty-first and Fifty-sixth streets, Ninth-avenue and Hudson River; in Lewis-street, between Broome and Stanton streets; in Leroy-street, between Bedford-street and St. Luke's-place; in Laurens-street, between Canal and Broome streets, and outlet sewer in Thirty-third-street and First-avenue; receiving basins and culverts at the southeast corner of Fourth-avenue and Forty-second-street; northwest corner of First-avenue and Forty-fifth-street; northwest corner of Eighth-avenue and Fifty-fourth-street; southeast corner of Broadway and Fifty-ninth-street; northwest corner of Seventh-avenue and Thirty-second-street, and southeast corner of Eighth-avenue and Thirty-second-street; also; stone block pavements in Fifty-ninth-street, from Fifth to Eighth avenue; in Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Tenth avenue; in Canal-street, from Broadway to West-street; in Pine-street, from Pearl to Front streets, and from Front to South street; in Front-street, from Wall-street to Old Slip; in Forty-eighth-street, from east side of Seventh-avenue to Broadway; in Fifty-third-street, from Sixth to Seventh avenue; in William-street, from Beaver to Pearl street; in Fiftieth-street, from Seventh to Ninth avenue; in Thirtieth-street, from First to Fifth avenue, and in Vestry-street, from Canal to Greenwich street; and in the proposed embankment against the receiving reservoir in Central Park, that, in consequence of the refusal of the Comptroller to be present at the times designated heretofore for the opening of the proposals received therefor, that said opening was this day adjourned to eleven o'clock A. M., of Friday next, fifth instant.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, A. W. CRAVEN, Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, October 1, 1866.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, THIRTY-SECOND DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, NO. 83 CEDAR-ST., COMPRISING THE FIRST, SECOND AND FOURTH WARDS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that the Annual List of Taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1866, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by Deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar-st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted) commencing on the 20th day of September, ensuing, and ending on the 20th day of October, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M., to 3 P. M.

The taxes included in the Annual list are upon Plate, Carriages, Yachts, Billiard Tables, Piano-fortes, Gold Watches, Licenses, and upon Incomes for the year 1865.

All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by law.

SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector.

Dated NEW-YORK, Aug. 30, 1866.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE STREET COMMISSIONER, NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS INclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work, and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, Oct. 12, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For regulating, grading, curb, gutter and flagging One Hundred and Thirtieth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Forty-seventh-street, between Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

For curbing, guttering and flagging West-street, and intersecting streets, from Chambers to Canal street.

For curbing, guttering and flagging Laurens-street, between Spring and Prince streets.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Thirteenth street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

For curbing, guttering and flagging One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, between Fourth-avenue and Avenue A.

For flagging Laight-street, between Hudson-street and North River.

For flagging Sixty-second-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.

For flagging Forty-sixth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, south side.

For flagging Third-avenue, between Sixty-fifth and Seventy-ninth streets.

For flagging Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Tenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.

For flagging the sidewalks around Stuyvesant-square.

For building the foundations and erecting the iron railing to inclose Madison-square.

For filling sunken lots on Broadway, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated Street Department, New-York, Sept. 29, 1866.

CHARLES G. CORNELL, Street Commissioner.

A VICTORIA FOR $335—COST $800; MUST be sold within three days. Inquire of J. LIPPE, No. 22 Marion-st.

SHIPPING.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE OF PASSAGE TO EUROPE BY THE ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, having been thoroughly refitted, will leave Pier No. 37 North River for Havre, calling at Falmouth, on the following days, at noon, precisely.

FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, Aug. 4, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.
ARAGO, HENRY A. GADSDEN......Saturday, Oct. 27, 1866.
FULTON, S. SAMUELS......Saturday, Nov. 24, 1866.
And every twenty-eight days thereafter.

PRICES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN GOLD
FIRST-CLASS:
Main Saloon......$100 | Lower Saloon......$80
Second class...$50.

An experienced surgeon on board.
The company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.

J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
JAMES A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.
L'HERBETTE, KANE & CO., Agents in Paris.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR. AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

CUBA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 10.
PERSIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 17.
ASIA leaves Boston Wednesday, Oct. 24.
SCOTIA leaves New-York Wednesday, Oct. 31.
CHINA leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 7.
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York Wednesday, Nov. 14

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$132 50
Second Cabin Passage......80 00
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$112 50
Second Cabin Passage......65 00
payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Specie or Valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT......SATURDAY, Oct. 6
EUROPE......LAMARIE......SATURDAY, Oct. 20
ST. LAURENT......BOCANDI......SATURDAY, Nov. 3
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE......SATURDAY, Nov. 17

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD.
First cabin, $135; second cabin, $80, including table wine in either class.
The steamers of this line do not carry steerage passengers.
Passengers intending to land at Brest will be furnished here with railroad coupon tickets, and their baggage checked to Paris, at an additional charge of $5 for first and $3 for second class.
Medical attendance free of charge.
For further information, apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London, direct, $90, $60 and $30 currency.
Passage from London, $90, $60 and $30 gold.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Oct. 6.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADEL, from New-York, Oct. 13.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE from New-York, Oct. 27.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, Nov. 7.
The British iron steamer BELLONA, 3,000 tons, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London direct, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 M.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Dunkirk and St. Petersburgh.
For passage apply to CHAS. A. WHITNEY, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

Calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
The favorite passenger steamers of THE ANCHOR LINE SAIL EVERY SATURDAY.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD......SATURDAY, Oct. 6
IOWA, CRAIG......SATURDAY, Oct. 13
HIBERNIA, MONROE......SATURDAY, Oct. 20
RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
To Liverpool, Glasgow and Derry: cabins, $90 and $70; steerage, $30.
Prepaid certificates from these ports to New-York, $35.
To Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., $100 and $37.
For further information apply at the company's offices.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents, No. 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (Limited.)

Steamers weekly to Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
The splendid first-class iron steamships of this line will be dispatched as follows from Pier No. 47 North River:
ERIN......Cutting......SATURDAY, Oct. 6
HELVETIA......Ogilvie......SATURDAY, Oct. 13
THE QUEEN......Grogan......SATURDAY, Oct. 20
DENMARK......Thompson......SATURDAY, Oct. 27
And every Saturday thereafter.
An experienced Surgeon on each ship, free of charge.
Drafts issued for any amount, payable at any bank in Great Britain, or on the continent.
Rates of passage, payable in currency.

	Cabin.	Steerage.
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$100	$30

Through passage to Paris, London, Antwerp, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at low rates.
Steerage passage tickets to bring persons from Liverpool or Queenstown for $35, currency, can be obtained at No. 27 Broadway.
For freight or cabin passage apply at the office of the Company, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage tickets, at the passage office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway, or No. 275 Pearl-st.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

THE NORTH AMERICAN LLOYD.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.
To sail on THURSDAY, Sept. 20, carrying the U. S. Mail. The U. S. M. Steamship BALTIC, A. G. JONES, Commander, will positively sail on the above day.
The ATLANTIC will follow Oct. 4.
For freight or passage, apply to RUGER BROTHERS, General Agents, No. 45 Beaver-st.
LEXOW & RUST, No. 2 New Chambers-st., Passenger Agents.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF PARIS......SATURDAY......Oct. 6
CITY OF CORK......WEDNESDAY......Oct. 10
CITY OF NEW-YORK......SATURDAY......Oct. 13
KANGAROO......WEDNESDAY......Oct. 17
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the mail steamers sailing every Saturday.

First Cabin	$90	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	95	Steerage to London	34
First Cabin to Paris	105	Steerage to Paris	40

PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Passage by the Wednesday steamers, $90; steerage, $35. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $30 gold or the equivalent. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD STEERAGE LINE.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
TRIPOLI......Oct. 3
ALEPPO......Oct. 17
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin......$80 Gold.
Steerage......$30 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at low rates.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green. E. CUNARD.

PANAMA, NEW-ZELAND AND AUSTRALIAN ROYAL MAIL COMPANY.

OPENING OF STEAM COMMUNICATION BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND AUSTRALIA, VIA PANAMA.
The service of the above Company will be commenced from Panama to Wellington, New-Zeland, on the 24th of June, by steamship KAKAI, followed by the KAIKOURA, MATAURA and RUAHINE monthly.
Passengers and goods will be forwarded from Wellington to Auckland, Otago, Nelson, Canterbury, Sydney, Melbourne, and other parts of New-Zeland and Australia, by the Company's Inter-Colonial steamers.
Arrangements are in progress for the conveyance of passengers and goods, from New-York, at through fares and rates to all the principal ports in the Australasian Colonies.
The voyages of the Company's ships will be made in conjunction with those of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.
TIME.—From New-York to Wellington, 40 days; from Panama to Wellington, 28 days; to Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional; Wellington to New-York, 42 days; Wellington to Panama, 28 days; from Sydney or Melbourne, 8 days additional.
The service will be continued monthly. Particulars of fares and freight on application to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, Office No. 59 Wall-st., New-York, or
CHAS. W. WEST, Agent, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
WM. G. SEALY, Agent, Panama.

FOR CHINA.—THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S steamer COSTA RICA, Capt. W. G. FURBER, will sail from foot of 12th-st., East River, Wednesday, Oct. 10, for Hong Kong, via the Cape of Good Hope, taking a limited number of first cabin passengers. Connections at Hong Kong for Shanghae and Yokohama. For passage apply at the Company's office, No. 59 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.—REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS, Sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. ZIMMERMAN, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
GUIDING STAR, Capt. W. C. BERRY, Dec. 22.
These elegant steamers sail with regularity, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

GOOD BUSINESS OPENING IN SAN FRANCISCO.
To an energetic man of undoubted integrity and business capacity, going to California, (one having a knowledge of the advertising business preferred,) the undersigned will give the general agency of "Kellogg's United States Mercantile Register," in California, Nevada and Oregon, out of which a valuable and permanent business can be made.
KELLOGG, JOHNSON & CO., No. 116 Nassau-st.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY......Oct. 6 | SATURDAY......Nov. 3
Passage money to Nassau......$45
Passage money to Havana......50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
No freight received on day before sailing.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

Every WEDNESDAY, Pier 4 N. R., punctually at 3 P. M.
The elegant and favorite side-wheel steamers
MORRO CASTLE, ADAMS, Commander, sails Oct. 10.
EAGLE, GREENE, Commander, sails Oct. 17.
COLUMBIA, SLOCUM, Commander, sails Oct. 24.
GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamship MERRIMACK will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, and the MARIPOSA on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M., from the Company's pier, No. 46 North River.
Bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to C. K. GARRISON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL, VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
Oct. 1.—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. E. HOWES, to connect with MONTANA, Capt. G. H. BRADBURY.
Oct. 11.—ARIZONA, Capt. JEFF. MAURY, to connect with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
Oct. 20.—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, to connect with GOLDEN AGE, Capt. LAPIDGE.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of Dec. 11, 1866, will connect with the first steamer of the Company's China Line, leaving San Francisco Jan. 1, 1867, for Hong Kong.
100 pounds baggage allowed each adult. Medicines and attendance free.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. S. K. HOLMAN, Agent.

NEW-YORK TO VERA CRUZ DIRECT.

The General Transatlantic Company will dispatch the following first-class steamers:
VERA CRUZ, Capt. HILLYARD, Oct. 3.
FLORIDE, ——, Oct. 31.
TAMPICO, Capt. GILBERT PIERIE, Nov. 28.
Carrying passengers and freight at moderate rates.
Apply to GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST

BY THE REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE, one of the favorite and elegant steamers
QUAKER CITY, SARAGOSSA,
ANDALUSIA, GRANADA,
Will leave Pier No. 14, North River, near the foot of Wall-st., EVERY TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M. Through bills of lading will be signed at the pier in connection with the South Carolina Railroad to all connecting points, and passage tickets given to

Columbia	$27	West Point	$38 00
Augusta	27	Montgomery	41 00
Atlanta	34	Mobile	51 95

and New-Orleans $55,
Which includes all charges except meals on railroads.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
QUAKER CITY sails Oct. 6.
GRANADA sails Oct. 9.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S favorite and elegant steamships
EMILY B. SOUDER, Commander R. W. LOCKWOOD, and MONEKA, Commander C. P. MARSHMAN, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of North Moore-st., every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
The steamer EMILY B. SOUDER, Capt. LOCKWOOD, will leave THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets issued to all points on the South Carolina Railroad and connecting lines.
Through bills of lading signed on the pier to all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
For freight or passage, or any information, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage $25. Tickets given to all points South and Southwest.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.
The fast and elegant steamship GRANADA will follow on TUESDAY, Oct. 9.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—The elegant and popular side-wheel steamship QUAKER CITY, W. H. WEST, Commander, is now receiving cargo, and will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 14 East River. Passage, $25.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIPS,
HERMAN LIVINGSTON......Capt. J. B. BAKER.
GEN. BARNES......Capt. T. H. MORTON.
Every THURSDAY from Pier No. 36, North River, foot of North Moore-street.
HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, leaves THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
Through passage tickets issued to all points on the Georgia Central Railroad and its connections.
Freight received daily, and through bills lading signed on the Pier in connection with the Georgia Central Railroad to all points on that road and its connections South and West.
Freight received daily; through rates furnished.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—MURRAY'S LINE.

EVERY TUESDAY.
The favorite steamship LEO, H. C. DEARBORN, Commander, will sail on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 3 P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
Through bills of lading and passage tickets given to all points in connection with Georgia Central Railroad.
For freight or passage apply to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

EMPIRE LINE FOR SAVANNAH.

Every SATURDAY from Pier No. 13 North River, Punctually at 3 o'clock P. M.
The favorite sidewheel steamships
ALABAMA, LIMEBURNER, Commander, sails Oct. 6.
SAN SALVADOR, ATKINS, Commander, sails Oct. 13.
Through tickets and bills of lading to all points.
Elegant passenger accommodations.
GARRISON & ALLEN, No. 5 Bowling-green, N. Y.

LOW RATES TO NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND, VA.

FREIGHTS.
To Norfolk, Measurement Goods, 6 cents per foot; Flour 25 cents per barrel.
To Richmond, measurement goods, 8 cents per foot; flour, 30 cents per barrel.
PASSAGE.
To Norfolk $6, City Point and Richmond $8.
ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S new and elegant side-wheel steamships
HATTERAS, Capt. S. ALEXANDER,
Every SATURDAY at 12 M.
ALBEMARLE, Capt. BOURNE,
Every WEDNESDAY at 12 M.
From Pier No. 36 North Niver.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR RICHMOND, NORFOLK AND CITY POINT.

The OLD LINE, from Pier No. 21, North River.
NIAGARA, Capt. COUCH,
EVERY SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.
SARATOGA, Capt. KING,
EVERY WEDNESDAY, at 3 P. M.
G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway, (up stairs,)
Agents New-York and Virginia Steamship Co.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS—BLACK STAR LINE.

The steamship HUNTSVILLE, Capt. C. RYDER, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, from Pier No. 13 N. R., at 3 o'clock precisely.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to R. LOWDEN, Agent, Corner Cedar and West sts.
DAVID McCOARD, Agent in New-Orleans.

BLACK STAR LINE OUTSIDE STEAMSHIPS,

FOR WASHINGTON AND GEORGETOWN, D. C., AND ALEXANDRIA, VA.
The steamship THAMES, Capt. SWIFT, will leave Pier No. 13 North River on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 3 P. M., precisely. For freight or passage, having hand some state-room accommodations, apply to R. LOUDEN, Agent, corner West and Cedar sts.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

ATLANTIC COAST MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S new and elegant side-wheel steamer RALEIGH, Capt. WALSER, will sail as above on SATURDAY next, Oct. 6, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 36 North River.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship GEO. WASHINGTON, Capt. E. GAGER, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR GALVESTON, TEXAS.

THE FAST-SAILING IRON SCREW STEAMER VIRGINIA,
GEO. C. SPENCER, Commander, now loading at Pier No. 37 East River, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866.
Cabin passage, $75. Steerage do., $40.
Freight taken on as favorable terms as by any other line. Apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Citizens about to travel abroad may procure passports from A. C. WILLMARTH, U. S. Passport Agent, No. 41 Chambers-st.

EXPRESSES.

On and after Oct. 20, 1866, the
CALIFORNIA PACKAGE EXPRESS
Will close at 5 P. M. on the day previous to steamer's sailing.
THE LETTER EXPRESS
will be closed as follows, viz.:
No. 84 Broadway......at......11:30 A. M.
Metropolitan Hotel......at......11:15 A. M.
Pier 42 North River (foot of Canal-st.)......at......11:30 A. M.
on day of steamer's sailing.
WELLS, FARGO & CO.

COAL.

WILKESBARRE COAL.

The WILKESBARRE COAL AND IRON COMPANY are prepared to supply orders by CANAL and RAILROAD, or for reshipment at ELIZABETHPORT and JERSEY CITY.

This coal being mined from the celebrated BALTIMORE VEIN, attention is respectfully called to its value for STEAM and DOMESTIC purposes.

For terms, &c., apply at the office of the Company, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

HOUSE CANNEL AND ORRELL COAL FROM LIVERPOOL, NOW LANDING AND IN YARDS IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN. FOR SALE IN LOTS TO SUIT.
H. L. PARMELE & BRO., N PINE-ST

VALENTINES.

THE NEW-YORK UNION VALENTINE COMPANY have an immense stock of valentines on exhibition (to the trade) at their salesrooms, Nos. 134 and 136 William-st., New-York.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. LONG BRANCH AND SEASHORE RAILROAD.

The new and commodious steamer WILLIAM COOK, Capt. L. F. FRASER, will leave the south side of the Pier at the foot of Barclay-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M., and Pier No. 1 North River, at 4:15 P. M.
Returning, the Baggage and Way Line, will leave Long Branch at 7:10 A. M.; 7:30 A. M. express, and 1 P. M. express, 7:10 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at Atlanticville, Jumping Point, and Highland Stations.
The express train will leave at 7:30 A. M., and go through without stopping. The 7:30 A. M. train from Long Branch, and the 4 P. M. line from New-York connect with stages for Deal, Shark River and Squan. No baggage received on the boat at Pier No. 1.
Baggage delivered in any part of the City.
M. PAUL, Superintendent.

THE OLD LINE FOR ORIENT POINT, ORIENT, GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.

The new and elegant steamer ARTISAN, Capt. G. C. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 43, (foot of Rutgers-st.,) East River, for the above places, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 o'clock P. M. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 o'clock P. M. Passengers by this line will be forwarded to Bridgehampton, East Hampton and Southampton. Freight received every day. Passengers and freight taken to New-Suffolk direct on the Tuesday trip. For further information apply to WILLIAMS BROTHERS, No. 5 Beekman-st.

OCTOBER, 1866.—SHREWSBURY AND LONG Branch, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven and Red Bank. Fare 25 cents. The new and splendid steamer NELLY WHITE Capt. WM. F. CONOVER, having passenger accommodations and speed superior to any boat ever on this route, will leave the short pier, foot of Barclay-st., in place of steamer META, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, Oct. 2, 9½ A. M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1 P. M.
Wednesday, Oct. 3, 10½ A. M.	Wednesday, Oct. 3, 2 P. M.
Thursday, Oct. 4, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, Oct. 4, 3 P. M.
Friday, Oct. 5, 12 M.	Friday, Oct. 5, 3½ P. M.
Saturday, Oct. 6, 2½ P. M.	

All freight is requested to be on board half an hour before starting.

SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH, Sandy Hook, Highlands, Port Washington, Mount's and Brown's Dock, Fairhaven, Red Bank. Fare 10 cents. The new and splendid steamer SEA BIRD, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will leave pier foot of Chambers-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.				LEAVE RED BANK.			
Tuesday, Oct.	2,	10	A. M.	Tuesday, Oct.	2,	1½	P. M.
Wednesday,	3,	11	A. M.	Wednesday,	3,	2½	P. M.
Thursday,	4,	12	M.	Thursday,	4,	3½	P. M.
Friday,	5,	12½	P. M.	Friday,	5,	4	P. M.
Saturday,	6,	3	P. M.				

FOR ORIENT, GREENPORT, SAG HARBOR AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The new and elegant side-wheel steamer EDWARD EVERETT, Capt. CHAS. J. CHADWICK, will leave foot of Market-st., Pier No. 38 East River, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning will leave New-Suffolk every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 3 P. M.
ISAAC S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 5 James-slip.
N. L. McCREADY & CO., No. 36 South-st.

DAY LINE STEAMBOATS.—C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will leave Desbrosses-st. daily at 7:45 A. M., and 34th-st. at 8 A. M., for Albany and Troy, Landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill and Hudson. A light-draft steamboat will, on arrival at Albany, carry passengers and baggage to Troy, making close connections with the New-York Central Railroad. No freight, horses or carriages received.

FOR PROVIDENCE DIRECT.—THE steamer VICKSBURG, Capt. GEO. B. HULL, will leave Pier No. 35, North River, for Providence, EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock.
For freight or passage apply on board, or to E. PHILLIPS, No. 216 Franklin-st.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT, CONNECTING with the Danbury Railroad, the new swift steamboat NEVERSINK leaves Pier No. 37 East River (foot of Market-st.) EVERY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on arrival of railroad trains; through in three hours. Fare 75 cents. Excursion tickets $1 25.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The STEAMER MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. every afternoon at 3 o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND WHITE MOUNTAINS.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY, May 14, 1866, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
7:45 A. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
10 A. M. Mail train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for North.
11 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, etc.; at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga Springs, Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
4 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
5 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Road for Lebanon Springs and Pittsfield: at Albany with trains for West, and at Troy with trains for Rutland, Burlington and Montreal.
7 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. This train will run on Sundays. Connection for Troy will be made at East Albany.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-car attached, arriving at Albany and Troy in the morning, and connecting with trains for North and West.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
7:45 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily to Otisville.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, Buffalo, Salamanca and West.
3 P. M.—Way Train, for Middletown.
4:30 P. M.—Way, for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express, Buffalo, Salamanca and Dunkirk.
7 P. M.—Lightning Express, daily, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Express trains run in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
W. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Su't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—FALL ARRANGEMENT, FROM OCT. 1, 1866.
Leave James-slip, New-York:
8 A. M., for Greenport and way stations.
10:30 A. M., for Syosset and way stations.
3:30 P. M., Greenport Express train.
4:00 P. M., for Syosset and way stations.
5:30 P. M., for Farmingdale and way stations, and on Saturday nights to North Islip.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:00 and 9:12 A. M. and 1:15 4:22 and 6:02 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:12, 4:22, and 6:02 run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 1,127 BROADWAY, between 25th and 26th sts., containing all modern improvements, gas, water, bath, &c.; to let together or in floors; location unexceptionable, between the Hoffman House and St. James Hotel. Inquire on the premises, in the store, to J. BLUXOME, No. 1,127 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ON 33D-ST., NEAR 5th-av., a completely and handsomely furnished house, with all the modern improvements; four stories, brown-stone, and, to an acceptable party, will be rented reasonably low, for one or two years. None but first-class parties need notice. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

IMPORTANT TO DRY GOODS DEALERS.—To let, a large double width store in Fulton-st., Brooklyn, newly-fitted shelving, counters, and three elegant plate glass windows; suitable for a large first-class business. Apply at SHERMAN'S Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., or on the premises, Nos. 312 and 314 same street.

TO RENT—SEVERAL SUPERBLY FURNISHED houses, for one or more years, to strictly private families, located on 5th-av., 23d-st., 34th-st., 35th-st., 27th-st., Madison-av. For particulars, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

$10,000 FOR ONE YEAR—ONE OF THE handsomest houses in the City, to a very careful party; size, 25x80. Houses at moderate rents for private families.
G. W. SIMMONS, Jr., No. 96 Broadway.

LOFTS TO RENT—THE LOFTS OF NOS. 2½ and 4 Cliff-street, near John; suitable for a heavy hardware business; equal to about 4,500 superficial feet; will be ready for occupancy on 1st of November. Apply to SAMPSONS & BALDWIN, No. 16 Cliff-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE, 22 ROOMS, ON Fulton-st., Brooklyn, newly painted and papered, suitable for a first-class boarding-house; possession immediately. Apply at SHERMAN'S Gallery, Nos. 270 and 272 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—ON A MADISON-AV. corner, below 34th-st., a superior house, well-furnished will be rented for the Winter at a low rate; none but first-class tenants need notice. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

TO RENT—THREE FIRST-CLASS BROWN- stone front houses, $2,500; a corner house, $3,500, in 60th-st., near the Central Park. Apply to J. & J. FETTRETCH, No. 418 3d-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT—TO A private family only; No. 130 East 24th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.; house lately overhauled and furniture partially new. Possession immediate.

TO LET—AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST., A ROOM and bedroom, with water-closet and bath-tub, on first floor, with separate entrance, suitable for a first-class physician.

TO LET—FURNISHED AT TARRYTOWN, FOR seven months; three snug cottages near the depot. Apply to A. J. KENYON, No. 83 Nassau-st.

ROOMS WITHOUT BOARD TO LET AT No. 187 Henry-st. Apply at East Broadway House, corner of Pike-st. and East Broadway.

TO LET—FOUR FINE ROOMS, ON SECOND floor, with or without board. No. 54 East 23d st.

NO. 49 EAST 21ST-ST.—DOUBLE AND SINGLE rooms to let to gentlemen, without meals.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS, FOUR-STORY, basement and cellar, full front house and lot, between 4th and 6th avs., and 14th and 42d sts. Address, with full particulars, or apply to R. SALTONSTALL, Real Estate Broker, No. 75 Nassau-st., Room 7.

WANTED TO HIRE—UNTIL MAY 1, OR longer if desirable, a small unfurnished house, in a good location up-town. Address, with price, which must be reasonable, G. S. H., Box No. 145 Times Office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE IN YONKERS, Hastings or Irvington, near depot, a small house of eight or nine rooms. Address, stating price, size of lot, &c., A. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 36 John-st.

WANTED—TO RENT BY A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, (no children,) a house from Nov. 1, partially or entirely furnished. Address Box No. 713 New-York Post-office, stating terms and location.

WANTED—A GOOD COMMON-SENSE HOUSE, between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 42d sts.; not to cost over $40,000. Principals only need apply to A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 26 Pine-st.

FOR SALE.

A GOOD INVESTMENT—GOOD HOME AND GOOD BUSINESS—First-class Farm, containing above 100 acres of luxurious garden land, in the highest fertility, with eighty and convenient buildings and everything to make a suburban residence desirable. It is 13 miles by rail from the City, in Queens County, close to the station, and just as accessible from New-York as the Central Park. Remarkably and unexceptionably healthful, and extremely pleasant, with all the advantages of situation, society and neighborhood. As a dairy farm it will easily yield $3,000 income per annum, and much more than that as a market garden. Price $21,000. It is a bargain. C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 37.

FOR SALE—A SUBSTANTIAL AND ELEGANTLY finished house, with eight building lots, at Fairmount, Westchester County, 11 miles from City Hall, half mile from Tremont Station, on Harlem Railroad. Flag sidewalk all the way from depot to house. It is pleasantly situated on high ground, and commands fine views in every direction. The neighborhood is remarkably healthy, and free from nuisances of all kinds, and far enough from the railroad to be free from Sunday excursionists. Easy access can be had at all hours by Harlem road, steamboat and horse cars. Will be finished and ready for occupancy by Oct. 1. Price $8,500. Apply to GEO. W. ALEXANDER, No. 81 Centre-st.

DUTCHESS COUNTY FARM FOR SALE—Comprising 200 acres excellent land, with very choice improvements. The situation and prospect are beautiful; the buildings are at once spacious and compact, architectural in design and complete in workmanship. The property is susceptible of an easy and very profitable agricultural development; is a natural stock and grazing farm; has a fine stream of water and a magnificent grove, containing timber sufficient almost in value to pay for the whole property. Scarcely a healthier place in the State. A complete gentleman's place for the common farm price. Such a chance to combine an elegant residence with a large income seldom occurs. Price $20,000. Apply to C. G. PRATT, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 37.

FOR SALE ON BERGEN HILL—WITH fine views of the Bay of New-York, a beautiful residence, adapted for either Summer or Winter residence; the house is 40 by 35 feet, French roof, 17 rooms, elegantly finished in blackwalnut and oak; large dining-room, with bay window; bath-room, water-closet, heaters, range, speaking tube, gas and fixtures, &c., &c.; this is one of the most elegant residences offered for sale in the vicinity of New-York; the lot is 80 by 375 feet, with outlet on rear street 25 by 100 feet; located on the main street. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON THE LINE OF THE HUDSON River Railroad, within convenient distance of the City, one of the most elegant residences in the State; on high ground, with views unsurpassed; healthfulness unquestioned; house first-class, with every convenience, adapted for either Summer or Winter; the grounds are very fine, about 50 acres, with fruits of every description, shade trees old and grand, outbuildings large and first-class, grapehouses, greenhouses and every appurtenance of a first-class residence. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—A FIRST-class four-story brown-stone house of extra width, built in the most substantial manner, and being one of the most elegant and complete houses in the city. Black walnut doors, trimmings and wainscot from basement to fourth story. Halls, basement and kitchen floored with black walnut, cherry and oak; will be sold with the furniture; immediate possession. For price and cards of admission apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE—IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., ONE HOUR from the City; on the highest ground in the place, commanding a view of the village, Orange Mountain, Newark, &c., &c.; a fine house of 11 rooms in complete order, with 2½ acres of ground, nicely laid out, with barn, hennery and fruit of all kinds in abundance; 5 minutes walk from depot. For particulars inquire of W. C. BEATTY on the premises, or of W. R. MITCHELL & CO., No. 231 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SUPERIOR FARM OF 196 acres; healthy location; 21 miles from New-York, 3 from depot; good roomy house, excellent outbuildings, productive orchard and good variety of fruit; a brook runs through a portion of the farm; has a choice of markets for all products at Rahway, Elizabeth, Newark or New-York. Apply to R. WILLIAMS, No. 122 Chambers-st., New-York.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—No. 168 President-st., Brooklyn; is in all respects as regards neighborhood, construction, finish, &c., really first-class, and needs only to be examined to be appreciated; is 38 feet wide, three-story, attic and basement, in fine order; unoccupied and open for inspection; two extra lots can be had, if desired. For terms, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., N. Y.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, CONVENIENT to Wall-st. ferry, view of Bay—For sale, a four story brick house, with all modern improvements, 25x30 feet, including two story extension, with entire furniture, which is first-class, $35,000, or part of furniture on terms. Possession at convenience. For cards, apply to GEO. HUSSEY, No. 50 William-st., New-York.

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND— For sale a handsome house and 2½ acres handsomely laid out on Bard-av., only a short distance from the landing; house very large and commodious, 35x41 feet and extension, built in the very best manner; good stable and carriage; price $30,000. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A COUNTRY residence; house large and in perfect order, 22 rooms, gas and water, barn, carriage-house, ice-house, complete; one acre of land in garden and lawn, near the depot. Will be sold at a bargain. Terms easy. Apply to J. A. KENYON or A. D. STEPHENS, No. 83 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT ELIZABETH, N. J.— Near depot, a new, stylish, well built two-story and attic French slate-roof house, 13 rooms, gas, marble mantels, &c., &c.; first-class neighborhood. Apply to J. M. MEEKER, Real Estate Agent, No. 223 Broad-st., Elizabeth, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by H. B. BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE AND pleasantly located place, within an hour's ride of the City; house contains ten rooms, and grounds well laid out with choice fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery; possession immediately. For further particulars apply to C. P. FRAME, No. 75 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—AT EAST CHESTER, TWO MILES from Williamsbridge, about 14 miles from the City, on the Boston Post Road, a country residence, with 200 acres of land, with house, 44 feet square, and all the necessary outbuildings, commanding views of the Sound and adjacent country. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A PRACTICAL BUILDER OF TWENTY-five years' experience, having just finished two high-stoop brown-stone houses, will build in New-York or Brooklyn, and deliver complete, any first-class houses for a percentage on actual cost of labor and material. Address A. H., Box No. 140 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A LARGE MANUFACTURING property on 29th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., covering five full lots of ground; has been used for pork packing, and can be easily adapted to any kind of manufacturing business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON EASY TERMS, IMMEDIATE possession strictly first-class three-story high-stoop brick, 21x60; all improvements (built 6 years, most thorough order;) fine and improving neighborhood. No. 67 East 40th-st., near Park-av., before 12 and after 4 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ON WEST 20TH-ST., OPPOSITE the Theological Seminary grounds, a first-class three-story and attic house; was built by the owner for his own occupancy; immediate possession given. Apply to MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No 7 Pine-st.

GOSHEN FARM FOR SALE—156 ACRES, handsomely located, one of the best in the county. Also, 50 acres, with splendid improvements, near Middletown, Orange County. Particulars of C. H. OLIVER, No 7 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, full size, in 31st-st., near Broadway; price $42,500. Immediate possession. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH, THREE strictly first-class brown-stone houses; possession immediate. Inquire on premises, No. 89, 91, or 93 60th-st., north side, near Lexington-av., of JOHN GLASS, builder.

FOR SALE—(READY FOR OCCUPANCY,) THE first-class residence, No. 2 Second-place, Brooklyn; 34 feet wide, three-story and basement; has every convenience; lot 133 feet, with stable. For particulars, apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st.

A THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT house, fully and elegantly furnished, replete with modern improvements, and within ten minutes' walk of ferry, Brooklyn, for sale; terms moderate. Inquire B., No. 17 William-st., Room 20, between 11 and 2 o'clock.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE house, just finished, on Park-av., Murray Hill, between 38th and 39th sts., with immediate possession. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 161 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN NORTH CAROLINA.— Newbern water lots; a fine cotton plantation and 700 acres superior cypress timber land. AM. EMIGRANT AID AND HOMESTEAD CO., No. 82 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.—STOCKS IN MANUFACTURING companies in New-York and vicinity to be exchanged for good real estate. Inquire at Room No. 37, No. 117 Broadway, between 12 and 1 o'clock P. M.

CARRIAGE-HOUSE AND SEPARATE STABLE—For sale low; west side of Murray Hill; only one year old; immediate possession. Address Box No. 1,076 Post-office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

CARRIAGES. CARRIAGES.
800 FOR SALE.
1,000 SETS HARNESS.
C. WITTY, No. 638 Broadway, near Bleecker-st.

FOR SALE—A RICH DAPPLE-BAY HORSE, 15 hands high, well made up, perfectly sound, kind and gentle; well adapted for a coupe or a carriage; good traveler; 7 years old. ARMOUR'S Stable, No. 154 University-place, between 1 and 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-BAY HORSE, 15½ hands high; a fast and good traveler. Apply at private stable No. 134 West 31st-st.

STABLE ACCOMMODATIONS FOR TWO horses and carriages wanted below 34th-st. Please name location and terms to Box No. 1,281 Post-office, New-York City.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS, FLOOR-TILING monuments, headstones, &c., can be purchased at wholesale prices from a large and well-assorted stock. FISHER & BIRD, Steam Marble Works, Nos. 97 to 103 East Houston-st.

MARBLE MANTELS—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., New-York; mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS—SUPERIOR in appearance, more durable, half the price of marble. T. B. STEWART, 608 6th-av., bet. 35th and 36th

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST assortment of enameled chestnut and solid walnut bedroom suites in this City. All goods warranted as represented. Also, mattresses and spring beds.
WARREN, WARD & CO., No. 277 Canal-st.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.— "Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured REEVES & CO., successor to J. G. Keys. Removed No. 303 Washington-st., near Reade.

RESTAURANTS.

CHARLEY,
(late at Mataran's,)
has opened a restaurant at No. 64 Cedar-st., right opposite the Post-office.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

ITALIAN OPERA......MAX MARETZEK, Director
FOUR OPERA NIGHTS
at the BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th of OCTOBER.
FIRST APPEARANCE OF GIORGIO RONCONI.
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
CRISPINO E LA COMARE.
The principal parts by
Miss CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG.
BELLINI, TESTA, ANTONUCCI, STOCKTON AND GIORGIO RONCONI.
THURSDAY, OCT. 11, AT 8 P. M.,
IL TROVATORE
BY SIGNORA CARMEN POCH.
MAZZOLENI, BELLINI, FOSSATTI AND MME NATALI-TESTA.
FRIDAY, OCT. 12, AT 8 P. M.,
FRA DIAVOLO.
The principal characters by
MISS C. L. KELLOGG.
MME. NATALI-TESTA, MAZZOLENI, DUBREUIL, and second appearance of
SIG. GIORGIO RONCONI.
THE LAST OPERA NIGHT
Will take place on
SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 8 P. M.,
the particulars of which will be hereafter published.
THE PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Parquet, Balcony and Dress Circle......$1 50
Secured Seats extra......50
Family Circle......75
The sale of tickets for any of the above nights will begin on and after THURSDAY next, the 4th of October, at the Academy of music in Brooklyn, and in New-York at Beer & Schirmer's music-store, No. 701 Broadway, and at Macoy & Herwig's, down town, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.
More particulars in future advertisements.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

C. W. TAYLEURE......MANAGER.
THURSDAY, OCT. 4—ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THE WEBB SISTERS.
A HUSBAND FOR AN HOUR.
THE YOUNG ACTRESS.
TO-MORROW—ONE NIGHT ONLY.
MLLE. ZOE AND JOHN SEFTON.
FRENCH SPY and JEMMY TWITCHER.

FRENCH THEATRE. RISTORI.

Director......J. GRAU.
Ristori's ticket office, at Chickering's, 652 Broadway.
Seats secured for three representations in advance.
To defeat speculation, a limited number of seats retained for sale in the evening at the theatre.
FRIDAY, (Eighth Subscription Night,) Oct. 5.
ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
MME. ADELAIDE RISTORI
in her great role of ELIZABETH.
Proscenium boxes, (four seats,) $20; private boxes, (four seats,) $16; orchestra seats, $3; dress circle, $2; general admission, $1 50; FAMILY CIRCLE, 75 cts.
SATURDAY, (ninth subscription,)—ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
In Brooklyn, TUESDAY, Oct. 9, ELIZABETH.
In preparation, Giacometti's JUDITH.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY—RISTORI.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9, third subscription.
ADELAIDE RISTORI in her great role of ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND.
Authorized ticket-offices at the Academy; New-York—Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Reserved seats can be had for any evening at No. 575 Broadway, over Brooks' shoe-store, directly opposite the theatre. Cut this out for reference.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.
PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—Every lady uses them. In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, and at the same time safe and healthy, as well as pleasant, being surgar-coated. They are scientifically prepared of costly and rare extracts. The only reliable specific for ladies. They cannot fail in any case. Price $3 and $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Midwifery, Sole Agent and Proprietor for upward of twenty years. Office No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 195 Elm-st. He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. KENNEDY'S skillful and improved treatment.—Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. KENNEDY, No. 195 Elm-st., New-York. Dr. KENNEDY, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can or will, and those who have been robbed, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate, call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Persons at a distance address Dr. G. KENNEDY, 195 Elm-st. Call or write.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over thirty years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 64 West 34th-st., near 6th-av. Also sold at Druggist's No. 152 Greenwich-st., or sent by mail. Address Box 2,359, New-York.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, by Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York: or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City.

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—AN ESSAY of Warning and Instruction for Young Men. Also, Diseases and Abuses which prematurely Prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of charge, in sealed letter envelopes. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Penn.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained in three days by Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions, radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Nervousness, Mental and Physical Incapacity resulting from self-abuse, &c. No. 195 Elm-st., New-York.

SURGICAL HOSPITAL FOR THE TREATMENT of stricture, varicocele, hemorrhoids, fistula, and the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera, under the exclusive control of EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of the *Scalpel*. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at Doctor's residence, No. 42 5th-av.

DR. LARMONT, NO. 173 BROADWAY.— Treatment from 10 to 5. "Medical Adviser and Marriage Guides," on his special treatment of local, constitutional, nervous diseases, stricture, fistula, piles, &c., $1 50. E. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

DR. POWERS' PERIODICAL DROPS, for both married and single ladies, are the very best thing known, as they will bring on the monthly sickness in case of obstruction from any cause. Expressly for obstinate cases. Dr. POWERS, No. 195 Elm-st.

DR. WEST, AN OLD AND EXPERIENCED practitioner, is enabled to guarantee a cure in all private cases, by safe remedies, and without change of diet or hindrance from business. Call at No. 545 Broadway.

LADIES' BENEFACTOR, GREAT FEMALE REGULATOR.—Dr. Powers Periodical Drops; best thing known; a cure at one trial. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.; his Periodical Drops guaranteed effectual.

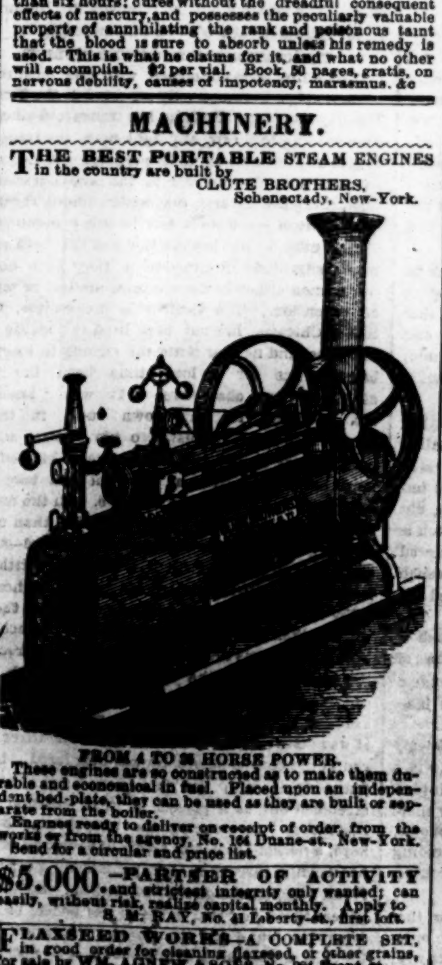
A.—YOUTHFUL VIGOR AND MANHOOD regained—use Dr. POWER'S ELIXIR, especially all contemplating marriage. Office No. 195 Elm-st.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Drops and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office, No. 195 Elm-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on nervous debility, causes of impotency, marasmus, &c.

MACHINERY.

THE BEST PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES in the country are built by CLUTE BROTHERS, Schenectady, New-York.



FROM 4 TO 20 HORSE POWER.
These engines are so constructed as to make them durable and economical in fuel. Placed upon an independent bed-plate, they can be used as they are built or separate from the boiler.
Engines ready to deliver on receipt of order, from the works or from the agency, No. 164 Duane-st., New-York.
Send for a circular and price list.

$5,000.—PARTNER OF ACTIVITY and strictest integrity only wanted; can easily, without risk, realize capital monthly. Apply to S. M. RAY, No. 41 Liberty-st., first loft.

FLAXSEED WORKS—A COMPLETE SET, in good order for cleaning flaxseed, or other grains, for sale by WM. AGNEW & SONS, No. 284 Front-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S NEW AMERICAN MUSEUM.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS OF THE GREAT COMEDY.
AFTERNOON AT 2.
The amusing comedy, in three acts, of the
LADY IN BLACK.
IRRESISTIBLY HUMOROUS and DELIGHTFUL.
EVENING AT 7½.
Tom Taylor's great comedy of
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
cast to the full strength of the company.
ELEGANT DANCES—COMIC SONG and DANCE.
INFANT and FEMALE DRUMMER.
To be seen at all hours.
COLLECTION OF THE LATE GORDON CUMMING,
THE GREAT LION-SLAYER.
MAMMOTH FAT MAN, WEIGHING 615 POUNDS.
A MAMMOTH FAT CHILD, three years old, weighs 126 pounds.
Miss ANNA SWAN, Giantess, over 8 feet high.
THREE DWARFS, GLASSBLOWERS, CIRCASSIAN GIRL.
LIVING BIRDS, LIVING SNAKES, LIVING MONKEYS.
A SLOTH. A VULTURE. THE ADJUNCT.
NATIONAL BRONZE PORTRAIT GALLERY.
125 PORTRAITS OF N. A. INDIAN CHIEFS.
Cosmoramas, Learned Seal, Happy Family, Grand Aquaria, Wax Figures, and 200,000 other Curiosities.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

WINTER GARDEN.

LAST THREE NIGHTS
LAST THREE NIGHTS
LAST THREE NIGHTS
of the
WONDERFUL BUISLAYS,
WONDERFUL BUISLAYS,
who will appear THIS EVENING in an entire
CHANGE OF BILL,
introducing the great aerial act called the
PERSIAN THRONE,
by ETIENNE and JULIO BUISLAY.
TABLEUX and DANCES.
First time here of the wonderful
L'ECHELLE PERRILLEUSE,
by JULIO and ADOLPHE BUISLAY.
Grand Ballet divertissement, entitled
LA MAJA DE SEVIGLIA.
Juggling act by Mons. HENRI AGOUST.
The great feat of equilibrium called the
SPIRAL MOUNTAIN.
To conclude with the comic pantomime of the
MILLINERS.
FRIDAY—Grand Farewell Benefit of the
WONDERFUL BUISLAYS.
Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that
THE REGULAR DRAMATIC SEASON
will be inaugurated on
MONDAY EVENING, OCT. 8,
by the renowned artiste
MISS JEAN M. DAVENPORT,
(MRS. GEN. LANDER,)
who will commence an engagement absolutely limited to
SIX NIGHTS
in the celebrated tragic play from the French, entitled
ADRIENNE LACOUVREUR,
her impersonation of the heroine of which has maintained, on both sides of the Atlantic, a memorable and honorable comparison with Ristori's rendering of the same rôle.
In rehearsal the classic tragedy of
MEDEA.

FOX'S OLD BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee, Director and Manager......G. L. FOX.
Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. G. L. FOX.
THE BRONZE HORSE.
GRACE DARLING.
The full Company in the above great pieces.

NEW-YORK CIRCUS.

14th-st., opposite Academy of Music.
L. B. LENT......Manager.

MATINEES

EVERY DAY AT 2.
PERFORMANCES EVERY NIGHT AT 8.
ROBINSON,
The Champion, with LITTLE CLARENCE.
Mlle. DE BERG,
Her first appearance this season.
Supported by the full
NEW-YORK CIRCUS TROUPE.
PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Children under ten, 25 cents; reserved seats, 75 cts.; children under ten, 50 cts. Reserved seats and tickets can also be procured at the "Theatre ticket office," Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway.

IRVING HALL.

Mr. AND Mrs. HOWARD PAUL EVERY NIGHT. TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.	Julius Cæsar's Comic Life. Napoleon III. in Peace. The Undistinguished Twin. The Dream of the Reveler. When George the Third was King. The Ship on Fire. Come into the Garden, Maud.

MRS. PAUL as the LIVING PHOTOGRAPH of SIMS REEVES.
Seats secured at Irving Hall, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Macoy & Herwig's, Nos. 112 and 114 Broadway. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commence at 8, precisely.
MATINEE SATURDAY, OCT. 6, at 1 o'clock.

M. HARTZ, THE ILLUSIONIST,

At DODWORTH HALL, No. 806 Broadway,
every Night, and
MATINEE on SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock.
Pronounced by the Public and the Press the most astonishing Magician of the age.
THE CHARMING GROWTH OF FLOWERS and WONDROUS LIVING HEAD, Every Night.
Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Chairs, 50 cents extra. Children, half price.

THEO. THOMAS' SYMPHONY SOIREES.

THIRD SEASON—1866-67.
THE FIRST SYMPHONY SOIREE
WILL TAKE PLACE SATURDAY, OCT. 20.
SUBSCRIPTIONS ARE NOW RECEIVED
AND CIRCULARS CAN BE OBTAINED
At Steinway & Sons', Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st.; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; at G. Steck & Co.'s, No. 141 8th st., near Broadway; Schubert & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway, and at Irving Hall.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,

Reserved seats for all first-class Theatres, Concerts, &c., can always be obtained at the
THEATRE TICKET OFFICE,
Nos. 112 and 114 BROADWAY.

PROGRESSIVE SOCIABLES.

The first of a new series of these popular entertainments will be given THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at Ebbitt Hall, 33d st., near Broadway, commencing at 8 o'clock and closing before 12. Admission: Gentlemen, with or without ladies, $1.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

CORPS DE BALLET WANTED.
Apply, at 12 M., to L. J. VINCENT, stage door on Crosby-st.

MAX MARETZEK'S ITALIAN OPERA.

THE GENTLEMEN OF THE ORCHESTRA are requested to attend rehearsal on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 10 A. M. precisely, at the Winter Garden.

EXERCISE, HEALTH, AMUSEMENT.

J. WOOD'S GYMNASIUM, No. 6 East 28th-st., now open for the season, day and evening.

MEETINGS.

CHURCH BOOK SOCIETY.—THE FORTIETH annual meeting of the Board of Managers of the General Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Union and Church Book Society will be held at the Depository, No. 762 Broadway, New-York, on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock P. M. The Executive Committee meet at 4½ o'clock and at 8 o'clock, just before and after the meeting of the Board.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE MONTHLY meeting for October will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at their rooms in the Cooper Building. JIREH BULL, Rec. Sec.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FAMILIES DESIRING BOARD FOR the winter, in a healthy location, within one hour of the City, on Morris and Essex Road, can obtain pleasant rooms, with good board, at reasonable prices. The house is beautifully situated, and within three minutes of depot. Address Box No. 89 Post-office, Orange, New-Jersey.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with good board and pleasant rooms, three minutes' walk from Brick Church depot, Orange. Address W., Box No. 133 Orange Post-office. References exchanged.

ELEGANT BOARD—ON THE HUDSON, TWO hours from town, $15 per week, at a commodious mansion, on beautiful grounds. A. HENDERSON, No. 107 Fulton-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, FRONT, for a gentleman and wife; rooms for single gentlemen. No. 34 West 29th-st.

WANTED—COMFORTABLE APARTMENTS, with board, in New-York or Brooklyn, for a gentleman, his wife, three daughters and one son, all adults. Desirable location and good accommodations required. Address, stating location, price and all particulars, Box No. 5,703 Post-office.

WANTED—IN A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY, by one or two single gentlemen, a large room, with board, on second or third floor, including fire and gas; location between 10th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address Box No. 5,868 New-York Post-office.

PARTIES WISHING A PLEASANT home in a plain private family, where they will receive comfort in place of style, and a good plain table, may have second floor, consisting of four rooms, to let, together or separate. Apply at No. 215 West 30th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. No fancy prices.

WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN—A ROOM with first-class board. Best references given. Address, with terms, S. W., Box No. 4387 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—IN A PLEASANT, CULTIVATED private family, by a college graduate; location between 18th and 36th sts. Board and room, with fire, not over $10. Address HARVARD, Station D.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH-ST., BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs., large and handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board, suitable for parties of single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives. References required.

BOARD AND AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED entire second floor can be had on Murray Hill. Unexceptionable references given and required. Address W., Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

FURNISHED ROOM WANTED—FOR TWO young gents, with gas, bath, &c.; location central; rent about $5 weekly. Address EDOUARD, Box No. 140 Times Office.

NO. 72 TENTH-ST., ONE DOOR EAST OF FIFTH-AV.—Parlor floor and third-story floor, 7 rooms in all, are to let for the Winter to a first-class family, with private table only.

A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS ELEGANTLY furnished apartments to let, between Union and Madison squares; private table. Address A. T., Box No. 1,638 Post-office.

TO LET—A SECOND FLOOR FRONT ROOM, with board, within five minutes' walk of Fifth-avenue Hotel; good, pleasant neighborhood; private family. Apply at No. 389 2d-av., near 20th-st.

AT NO. 137 WEST 13TH-ST. A SUITE of rooms on second floor, and some single rooms; reference given and required; house first-class.

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS TO let, with board, at No. 14 East 28th-st. Dinner at 6. Refences exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOM TO RENT—WITHOUT board, to a gentleman only; family private. No. 159 West 15th-st. References exchanged.

STOVES, RANGES, &C.

FRENCH AND EUROPEAN HOTEL ranges, all sizes, broilers, carving tables, &c., made by BRAMHALL, DEANE & CO., No. 299 Canal and Nos. 247 and 249 Water-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager......WM. WHEATLEY
Doors open at 7. Commence at 7¾.
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS
OF THE
GORGEOUS SPECTACULAR DRAMA,
THE BLACK CROOK.
Introducing Jarrett & Palmer's
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
MARIE BONFANTI, RITA SINGALLI,
and FIFTY DANSEUSES,
from the principal European theatres.
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY,
SUPERB COSTUMES,
DAZZLING ARMORS,
STARTLING EFFECTS.
And the bewildering
TRANSFORMATION SCENE.
Admission, 75 cents. Secured seats in Dress Circle, $1. Reserved seats in Parquette and Parquette Circle, $1 50. Family Circle, (entrance on Crosby-st.,) 50 cents. Private Boxes, $8 and $10.
Seats secured six days in advance.
SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
In order that families and residents from suburban cities may avoid the great rush at night, and have an opportunity of witnessing this the
GREATEST DRAMATIC SPECTACLE OF THE AGE,
produced at an expense of
FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
Mr. Wheatley respectfully announces a
GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY,
COMMENCING AT 1 O'CLOCK,
on which occasion the prices will be
ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats, which can be secured any day during the week.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

FOURTH GRAND MATINEE,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 1 o'clock,
THE BLACK CROOK
and the
GREAT PARISIENNE BALLET,
is precisely the same style as presented at night.
ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR
to all parts of the house.
No extra charge for reserved seats.
THE BLACK CROOK, EVERY EVENING at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr LESTER WALLACK.
LAST NIGHTS
(for the present)
OF THE SUCCESSFUL NEW COMEDY,
By Benjamin Webster, Jnr., Esq., from the French of Victorien Sardou, entitled
THE FAST FAMILY,
which will be presented
THIS EVENING,
with new and magnificent scenery, appointments, and a great cast of characters.
MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8TH,
Dr. Westland Marston's successful new comedy, entitled
THE FAVORITE OF FORTUNE,
will be produced, with entirely new scenery, appointments, and a cast of characters, including Miss Mary Gannon, (her first appearance this season,) Miss Madeline Henriques, Miss Fanny Morant, Mrs. Sedley Brown, (her first appearance at this Theatre,) Mrs. John Sefton, Miss F. Green, with Messrs. John Gilbert, Frederick Robinson, Charles Fisher, A. W. Young, &c. &c.
Due notice will be given of the repetition of the "Fast Family," and of the first appearance of Mr. J. W. Wallack, Mrs. Vernon and other members of the company not included in the present performances.
Acting Manager......Mr. John Gilbert.
Stage Director......Mr. J. H. Selwyn.
Prompter......Mr. J. S. Wright.
Treasurer......Mr. Theodore Moss.
The box office open daily from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

LEONARD GROVER......Director.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, OCT. 4.
MR JEFFERSON
Will appear in
OUR AMERICAN COUSIN,
WITH A GREAT CAST,
Comprising the names of Mr. Charles Vandenhoff, (his first appearance in America,) Mr. C. Peters, Mr. Stoddart, Mr. J. T. Ward, Miss Caroline Carsen, Mrs. Saunders, Miss Kate Newton, and others of great excellence.
Seats may be secured from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

Managers......Lewis Baker and Mark Smith.
AMERICAN OPERA SEASON.
SECOND NIGHT
of the charming American Opera Bouffe,
THE DOCTOR OF ALCANTARA,
(the genuine version) given under the direction of the composer, JULIUS EICHBERG, with the following carefully selected cast:
Inez......Mrs. Wm. Gomersal
Isabella......Miss Maria Norton
Donna Lucrezia......Mrs. Sophie Mozart
Carlos......Mr. John Farley
Doctor Paracelus......Mr. Mark Smith
Don Pomposo......Mr. Joseph Weinlich
Señor Baltazar......Mr. Wm. Gomersal
Perez......Mr. Caldwell
Sancho......Mr. Chapman
The management take pleasure in stating that the composer has enriched the score of this popular opera by the ADDITION OF SEVERAL BRILLIANT NUMBERS, written expressly for the representation at this theatre.
The following operettas, by the author of the Doctor of Alcantara, have been put in rehearsal, and will be attractively brought out during the season, namely:
THE TWO CADIS, A NIGHT IN ROME, ROSE OF TYROL, &c.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.

14th st., near 6th-av.
P. Juignet and C. Drivet......Managers.
Opening of the regular season
of
FRENCH OPERA, COMEDY, VAUDEVILLE,
With an entire new
Company, Costumes, Scenery and Appointments.
Opening Night,
TUESDAY, OCT. 9.
Subscription office at the Theatre. Offices for the sale of tickets have been opened at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Delmonico's, (Broad-st.)

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

Sole Proprietor......Mr. J. W. LINGARD
MONDAY, and During the Week,
TWO MAGNIFICENT DRAMAS.
The drama of
PAUL CLIFFORD,
THE HIGHWAYMAN OF 1770,
from Bulwer's celebrated novel.
Mr. W. H. Whalley, Mr. G. W. Thompson, Belville Ryan, Mr. G. Lingard, and the whole company in the cast. Also the immense drama of the
DUKE IN THE MIST;
OR, WALTER THE OUTCAST.

KELLY AND LEON'S.

KELLY AND LEON'S.
BRILLIANT SUCCESS.
KELLY AND LEON'S.
GREAT WESTERN MINSTRELS.
NO. 720 BROADWAY,
NO. 720 BROADWAY,
IMMENSE BILL THIS EVENING.
IMMENSE BILL THIS EVENING.

BUDWORTH'S MINSTRELS.

Fifth-avenue Opera House, Nos. 2 and 4 West 24th-st., Adjoining Fifth-avenue Hotel.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 1, and during the week,
Jolly Millers, Barbara Allen, Two Little Lambs, &c., &c.
PERSECUTED DUTCHMAN.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

MUSICAL.

KINDT & MANZ

MANUFACTURERS OF GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS,
having removed to their new and spacious warerooms, No. 863 Broadway, between 17th and 18th sts., New-York, would respectfully ask the attention of those wishing to purchase pianos to their improved and superior instruments. These are all manufactured under their personal supervision, and from their great experience and close attention, they are enabled to guarantee them unsurpassed by any in brilliancy, delicacy and compass of tone, combined with a superiority of workmanship, which insures the greatest possible durability.
All of them are constructed with the Agraffe arrangement, and each instrument will be warranted for five years.

THE HORACE WATERS

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS, MELODEONS AND CABINET ORGANS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL—To let, and rent allowed, if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same. Second-hand pianos at bargains, from $60 to $225. Factory and Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. Cash paid for second-hand pianos. Pianos tuned and repaired. New 7-octave pianos for $275 and upward. Piano stools and covers. HORACE WATERS.

UNITED PIANO-FORTE MAKERS, No. 84 Walker-st., New-York.
Our company being composed entirely of superior workmen, we are enabled to produce a more perfect Piano-forte than any other house.
Every instrument guaranteed for five years.

AT EDWARD MOLLENHAUER'S MUSICAL CONSERVATORY, No. 820 Broadway, musical instruction at $10 per quarter. The Hall of the Conservatory will be let at reasonable rates for first-class entertainments.

A BARGAIN.—7-OCTAVE PIANOFORTE, COST $475, for less than $200; celebrated makers; modern improvements; also assortment of new pianofortes, at manufacturers' prices. McDONALD & CO., No. 20 4th av.

PIANOS—UNRIVALED FOR TONE AND touch, a moderate prices; new and second-hand pianos to rent. BRISTOW & HARDENBROOK, Piano-forte Warerooms No. 147 16th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

A THOROUGH LADY TEACHER OF the piano desires a few more pupils. Terms $15 and $20 per quarter. Address R. C. D., care of Beer & Schirmer, No. 701 Broadway.

ORGANIST WANTED—FOR SMALL EPISCOPAL Church up town; good organ; salary $150; knowledge of choral service desirable. Address ORGAN, care A. Fleming, No. 687 6th-av.

DANCING.

F. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMIES, BROOKLYN,
Sawyer's Room, Fulton-av., corner Jay-st.;
No. 274 Cumberland-st., near Lafayette-av.
Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS,
Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Cumberland-st., WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS,
Commencing SATURDAY, Oct. 6.
Evening class for gentlemen at Sawyer's Room, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS. Mr. Dodworth will be at the rooms on those days to receive those wishing to register pupils. Please send for a circular.

A. DODWORTH'S

DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 212 5th av., New-York,
will open for the season Oct. 6, 1866.
Classes on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, and on SATURDAY mornings.
Evening class for gentlemen TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
For terms, &c., send for a circular.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY,

AT THEIR NEW AND ELEGANT ROOMS,
Northwest corner 28th-st. and Broadway, will open on SATURDAY, Oct. 13.
Circulars may be had at No. 37 West 21-st., or of R. MURPHY, No. 1,203 Broadway.

DEGARMO'S DANCING ACADEMY WILL reopen on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1866, at his new and elegant rooms,
NO. 82 5TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.
Days and evenings of tuition, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
Ladies at 2 o'clock; Misses and Masters at 4 P. M.
Gentlemen TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 8 o'clock, commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 5.
Circulars at Wm. A. Pond & Co's, No. 547 Broadway, and at the Academy.

C. H. RIVERS,

BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY,
No. 33 Schermerhorn-st., corner Court-st. Classes for beginners are now forming. All the fashionable dances are taught in one quarter. Send for a circular.

MEXICO.

Celebration of the National Anniversary—Speech of Maximilian—Registration of American Residents—Improvements in the Capital—Attack on Tepic.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CITY OF MEXICO, Mexico, Monday, Sep. 17, 1866.

Yesterday the Imperialists of Mexico celebrated the fifty-sixth anniversary of Mexican Independence wherever their banner was unfurled in Republican Mexico, and the Nationalists or Liberals celebrated the same day wherever the White, Red and Green Flag of their Republic waved. The Empire's flags waved over more towns and cities when the glorious sun rose out of the quiet bosom of the Gulf than when it sunk from vision into the wild waves of the Pacific. It is too early now to give you many interesting events said to have occurred. There was a programme made by the Liberals months ago for the celebration of their day of Independence, which included the uprising of every town garrisoned by Imperial arms. This, as events prove, was not universally attempted. Then again, the Imperial programme, as advanced by gratuitous rumor venders, included the abdication of his usurped or planted throne by MAXIMILIAN I. As the prognosticated programmes bore no official seal, and we cannot locate the responsibility of the failure of either, we abandon the attempt, contenting ourselves with a review of what did occur so far as seen by us and authentically reported.

Except that there was a throne in the scene, the celebration of the fifty-sixth anniversary did not differ very materially from celebrations of former years. The breaking of day was a signal for the firing of salvos of artillery and the thunder of 5,000 bells which this Catholic capital boasts of being able to ring at will. It certainly can ring the largest bell on the continent, and more cracked bells than any other city.

At 5:30 o'clock the military, city and Indian bands assembled at the large Plaza de Armas. After performing the national hymn, the bands separated, each marching in a different direction, and discoursing national airs until 11 A. M.

At 7:30 in the morning the officials of the Court met in the palace. They entered the *salon* by the Emperor's stairs, the galleries of Paletina and Iturbide, waiting in the Gallery of Paintings for the command to join the Emperor in the Audience Hall. At 8 o'clock the First Secretary of Ceremonies informed the Emperor that all was ready to begin the ceremonies of the day. Immediately after the Imperial procession was formed, with MAXIMILIAN at the head, it passed through the Gallery of Paintings, the Halls of Iturbide and Palitina, down into the court by the Empress' stairs, thence to the central door of the palace. From the door of the palace to the central entrance to the cathedral an archway had been constructed, covered overhead with canvas. A platform, covered with rich Brussels carpet, was made, that royal feet might not come in contact with poor Mexico.

The Emperor was received at the door of the cathedral by His Highness the Archbishop of Mexico. He was then conducted to a throne by the President of his Cabinet and the Grand Chamberlain of his Court the Marquis of VIVANCO.

After the chanting of the "Te Deum," the procession reformed and returned to the palace. The Archbishop accompanied the Emperor as far as the door of the palace. Beyond that point the Archbishop of Mexico has never passed since the occupation of the country by MAXIMILIAN and the French. After the procession reached the Audience Hall, it was joined by the ladies of the court. The Emperor then mounted his throne. The President of the Cabinet pronounced an oration, to which the Emperor replied as follows:

"MEXICANS: For the third time, as Chief Ruler of the nation, we are celebrating the great and glorious day of your independence. On such a day we recall to remembrance the patriots of the country, and it is necessary that I speak to you frankly from my heart, when I join with you in a review of the past. Fifty-six years have passed since you gained your independence.

It is a half century, during which Mexico has wrestled for real independence and pacific consolidation.

This struggling and patient toil of patriots are merely a repetition of those events and trials through which each nation has to pass ere it reaches a grand and strong position.

Your first period has passed without sacrifice of blood, without punishment, without human triumphs, without steady progress, and without political standing. This lesson of the first period of our history directs us how to now proceed without further sacrifices; how to make union and engender an inimitable faith in our future.

Let all act with energy in his sphere toward accomplishing the great work of regeneration, then our work will not be fruitless, and there will follow a consciousness of having performed our duty.

I have undertaken the great work of regeneration, and have confidence that my labors will ultimately be crowned with peace and prosperity for the country.

Nevertheless, I am firmly established in the place that the voice of this nation called me to occupy. Notwithstanding all my difficulties, I shall not prove vacillating in my obligations. A Hapsburg never deserts an arduous post.

The greater part of the people of the nation elected me to defend their most sacred rights against the makers of disorder and the destroyers of true independence. It is a sacred truth that the voice of the people is the voice of God.

The departed heroes of the country are watching our efforts. Before us are their immortal examples of toil and perseverance. To us is given an enviable task—to make solid and crown the work of independence that they consecrated with their precious blood.

Mexicans! let independence and the remembrance of your immortal martyrs live."

At 5 P. M. a banquet was given by the Emperor to his court and invited guests.

The Principal Theatre, Nuevo Mexico Teatro, Teatro Oriental, and the Plaza de Toras Bull-Ring, were opened to the public. Free performance were given in all.

Fireworks in the evening at the Grand Plaza de Armas concluded the programme as printed by city authority.

The city of Apam, fifteen leagues east of the capital, pronounced against the Empire. The horses and mules—some three hundred or more—belonging to the Imperial Mexican Railway Company—were seized, mounted with new recruits for the Liberals, and taken to the mountains. Many other towns in the valley, it is said, pronounced yesterday; yet we cannot accept all the wild rumors that are afloat this morning. By our American mail, which leaves here for the steamer on the 20th inst., we shall have authentic reports to give, and shall have learned of vents reported to have taken place further in the interior.

The American residents of the capital have been invited by the following notice to call upon our Consular representative:

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO, Sept. 17, 1866.

Citizens of the United States are requested to present themselves at the Consulate, within office hours, during this week, for purposes which will be there explained to them as important to their interests.

(Signed,) MARCUS OTTERBOURG,
United States Consul.

On presenting ourself at the Consulate we were requested to register our name, length of time in Mexico, business, and what kind of a citizen we were, in obedience to a circular of instruction which Mr. OTTERBOURG had received from Mr. SEWARD. The object of such register is to learn who are the *bona-fide* American citizens at this capital, many having claimed the protection of the Consulate who are not entitled to the protection of our Government on account of their connection with the rebellion. The origin of the affair is attributed to the statement of a correspondent of a New-York journal, that while Mr. JOHN L. CRIPPS, of South Carolina, was Acting Consul, during Mr. OTTERBOURG's absence, from December, 1865, to May, this year, and JOHN GADSDEN, of South Carolina, Acting Vice-Consul, that rebels sojourning in Mexico had little difficulty in obtaining their passports and other protecting documents.

President JOHNSON's proclamation, declaring the blockade of Tampico and Matamoras null and void, created considerable feeling among the Imperialists at first, but lately the *L'Estafette* and other periodicals have viewed it in its proper light, and declare it is not meant as an act of hostility toward the Empire, but that it is a perfectly legal document.

A new paseo five rods in width, called the Paseo of Maximilian, will be opened to the public on the 12th of October. This paseo is an extension of Calle de San Francisco, which begins at the Plaza de Armas opposite the Palace, and extending west by the hotels National, San Carlos and Iturbide, by the City Alemada or Park, in a direct line to the Castle at Chapultepec.

The Imperial Mexican Railway, WM. LLOYD, director, will be opened to Apizaco on the same date, the 12th of October. This is the day of *El Santo Maximiliano*. Perhaps the Emperor, not LLOYD, deserves the anathemas which the public have showered upon the head of the director for postponing the opening of this road to the Puebla junction so many months.

A number of the Imperial railway contractors have absconded lately. The affairs of the Company are in a very loose condition. Certainly great discredit belongs to its managers in Mexico. A poorer investment could not be found than the stock of this Company.

It is rumored here that the Government intends to abandon the State of Yucatan. The Indians of that State are so troublesome and the disaffection among them, that the number of Imperial troops necessary to put them down, if withdrawn from this portion of the Empire, would seriously weaken the supporting army here.

Two new newspapers made their appearance here yesterday, *La Bomba* and *La Patria*.

On the 27th ult., CORONA, with 3,000 to 4,000 Liberals and five pieces of cannon, attacked the City of Tepec. The fighting was desperate on both sides. When the courier who brought the news of attack left in the evening, the Imperialists had abandoned the outskirts of the city and retired to the Central Plaza. It is supposed the city was captured on the day following, but nothing is definitely known beyond the fact of the attack.

Juarez Driven from Chihuahua by Ortega's Friends—Battle at Salitre—Jalapa in Danger.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

The Spanish steamer *Ciudad Condal*, five days from Vera Cruz and Sisal, arrived here on the 28th. Her news is important. Several papers give a minute detail of the *pronunciamiento* which occurred on the 14th in favor of ORTEGA by the troops stationed at Chihuahua, under JUAREZ. It seems they killed the Governor, Señor FERRAZAS, and compelled JUAREZ to flee the city toward the Paso del Norte. It is said that ORTEGA is acting President at Monclova, having appointed two Secretaries to his Cabinet already.

A battle was fought at Salitre between the forces under REGULES and those commanded by Gen. MENDEZ. The Liberals were forced from their first position, falling back to some very strong high ground, where they stood the onset of the Imperialists, who appear to have become enthusiastic, and executed a well-directed charge, driving the enemy before them for a space of fifteen miles, resulting in the capture of 400 men, several stands of arms, and 150 horses. The pursuit was renewed the following day.

It is reported that the line of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico is in the hands of the Liberals, and furthermore, in referring to the contemplated trip of Marshal BAZAINE to Europe, it is said that he will be obliged to use a large portion of the army as escort to reach Vera Cruz.

Mazatlan seems to have been unsuccessfully attacked by CORONA, with 3,000 or 4,000 men on the night of the 27th of August. The attack would be renewed shortly.

There had been a public demonstration in the City of Mexico to express the approval of the inhabitants to the late measures adopted by the Emperor, on which occasion he delivered a glowing speech upon the events of the day. It was said that he contemplated taking the field in the next campaign.

The hostility of the Indians was on the increase.

ESCOBEDO was still at Monterey at last accounts.

Fears were entertained for the safety of the City of Jalapa, which was almost surrounded by large forces of the enemy.

The Imperialists had retaken Alamos, considered a great strategical place for military combinations.

HAVANA.

The Quarantine—Improvements—Crisis in Santiago de Cuba—Conflagration, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

This city is fast recovering its wonted animation with the approaching delightful Fall season, as many tourists' familiar faces are met in our daily walks.

The quarantine scare is telling sadly upon our trade, the effect being more remarkable just now because it is the dullest period of the whole year, when our export trade naturally slackens, and shipping is kept away from fear of sickness, there being scarcely one hundred and fourteen vessels in the bay, all told.

The price of every article of daily consumption is, as might be expected, beyond the reach of many, not so much from the scarcity of them, as from the wholesale monopoly practiced in every branch of trade.

There is a perceptible change for the better in our temperature, undoubtedly the effect of very heavy rains we have had of late, so that we may say that the season has not been quite so severe as some previous years with regard to sickness, since the average mortality is rather lower in figures, from all accounts.

As the steamer *Almendares* was nearing the port of Matanzas, about a place called the "Grave" by our sea-faring population, after dark, it seems that a young lady, laboring under some love difficulty, jumped overboard, and upon being seen by her aunt, who immediately gave the alarm to the commander, the boat was stopped, and a diligent search was instituted for the foolhardy girl. After considerable trouble she was at last found and saved from certain death, for beside the danger from drowning, the place is notorious for a great abundance of huge sharks. Her crinoline served to buoy her up. She is one of the Quintero family, residing at Matanzas.

The office of Civil Governor of this city has just been abolished by the Home Government, which appears bent upon inaugurating great economy in all branches.

When the steamer *Morro Castle* arrived on the 17th, we were startled by her firing three guns; usually only two are fired. Everybody was anxious to ascertain the cause. Some said it must be some grand news; others that it was on account of the cholera being over. Thus far the true cause has not been ascertained. The only much-to-be-regretted result was to frighten a young lady, Miss ISABEL GARAY, so much as to throw her into an epileptic fit, from which she has not recovered, and being in delicate health, she died three days after, on board of course, the steamer having undergone five days' quarantine.

The elegant ice-cream, coffee and billiard saloon of the Louvre is to be opened next year on the corner, opposite the Tacon Theatre, fronting the park. It will be an improvement, because the proprietor, Señor PAYRET, understands his business thoroughly, so that it will be the resort of our most select society.

The work of enlarging the park is progressing slowly, as is the tearing down of the walls. So far they have only leveled about the length of a block.

There is to be a grand review of all the military forces composing the garrison, and which, it is said, will be a splendid affair. After all the manœuvring, all the troops are to march into the old city, through the space recently cleared by the tearing down of the walls. We shall have occasion to admire Gen. LERSUNDI's horsemanship and military bearing, as well as those of Gen. PUELLO, colored, belonging to the army of St. Domingo, and now at the service of Queen ISABELLA II.

Those who had an opportunity of visiting this city during the American civil war, must have noticed the extraordinary number of Colonels, Majors, &c., who had taken refuge here, and lounged about, talking of their past deeds and greatness. As the struggle drew to a close, they disappeared as they had come. However, a few remained, having settled down in business, and this past week seems to have been chosen by the rogues to make good their escape to parts unknown; of course after cheating every one who had the simplicity to trust them in any way.

Doleful indeed are the accounts which reach us from St. Jago de Cuba. The crisis is still developing itself; one more heavy failure has been added to that of M. Bow—the house of DUCOUREAU & Co., and more are daily expected; the bank is still in trouble; the coffee crop is lost, and very small yield is anticipated from the cocoa crop.

Great results are loudly cried by the political croakers in most of our circles from the six months' suspension of the export duties, lately promulgated by the Spanish Ministry. Doubtless it will give impulse to trade and agriculture to some extent, but why overrate the initiatory step to reform, which is sure to be soon checked, and which will be rendered useless by some other blunder in some other branch of the administration? People must be trained before they can appreciate anything of the kind. The Council of Administration are reluctant to publish it officially. The result of it is that all branches of business closely connected with it are suspended. All dues paid in from exports on the 21st inst. amounted to 66 cents.

Señor ARINO has been appointed by Her Majesty to the Collectorship of this Custom-house. He is a very smart and clever man, but awfully high-tempered, therefore he will stand it but a very short period. Many troubles are anticipated by this choice, as he is not on the best of terms with our trading community, which, generally speaking, are a troublesome set to manage.

The Government is so bent upon economizing, that it has been decided to dismiss all the telegraph operators throughout the island, and fill their places with smart sergeants and corporals selected from the ranks of the army. Imagine the excellence of the service performed by such men! This ill-calculated measure will throw out of employment over two hundred individuals, the majority of whom are Cubans, who have undergone their apprenticeship of a few years to be dismissed now, and be under the necessity of beginning anew in life. This will not, of course, tend to allay the bitter feelings existing between natives and Spaniards.

The *Gaceta* of the 25th contains the decree abolishing all export duties to all flags and for all countries. Since no bond is required to clear a ship, therefore the cargo may be landed anywhere.

On the night of the 26th ult., at about one o'clock A. M., a fire broke out in the premises occupied by Messrs. FROTCHA, FORNAGUERA & Co. as a large wholesale grocery store and counting room. The flames spread with such rapidity that the clerks barely escaped with their lives, and in spite of the prompt arrival of all the available fire engines, in less than an hour the whole was a heap of ruins. Their stock was valued at over $100,000, of which only one-half was covered by insurance on the Northern Assurance Company of England.

The safe, one of HERRING's, was found in perfect condition, containing the books, $23,000 in gold, $30,000 in sundry notes and Government bonds, and many other valuable papers.

In a moment of leisure I happened to look over a number of the *Cronica*, Spanish paper, printed in New-York, and my attention was fixed on some references made to that city's journals in the most contemptuous way, taking pains to mention the appellation of *Yankee* in very sneering tone. It is indeed astonishing to think that such a sheet should amuse its half-civilized readers at the expense of their betters in every sense of the word. Moreover, when every token of forbearance is accorded to it, under the very liberal scope of the American Constitution, as well as by all the Press of the country, which very seldom, if ever, does take notice of its existence, probably from its insignificance.

The Hapsburgs in Distress—Juarez and Ortega—The Triumvirate in St. Domingo—Peace in Venezuela, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1866.

Grand and showy was the celebration of Mexican independence at its capital, and brave were the words of the monarch. He would fulfil his mission, for the House of Hapsburgh was never daunted by obstacles.

The situation of Jalapa is very bad, being surrounded by large forces.

Letters from Mazatlan speak of affairs in Sonora and Sinaloa. From the former State the news was favorable to the Empire, as Alamos had been recovered and that city is a strong strategic point. The new commander of the French naval force was expected, and hopes were entertained that he would not withdraw his ships until the Imperialist Commissioner had organized his troops.

The public doubt or deny the assertion that Gen. D'ORMONT had resigned the office of Minister of War.

Gen. MEJIA has just left for San Luis, where he will command the Third Military Division.

In Lower California, the stage going to San Juan, Nevada, was robbed to the amount of $3,000. This took place at 5 o'clock in the morning, and by mid-day the robbers were seized, and by 2 o'clock they were shot.

REGULES was defeated by MENDEZ at Salitre, but not very severely, for according to the victors, night and the heavy rains prevented all pursuit.

ORTEGA is acting as President at Monclova, with NEGRETE and PRIETO for Ministers.

It is said that JUAREZ has been obliged to leave Chihuahua and retire to Paso del Norte. The troops mutinied in favor of ORTEGA, killed the Governor, TERRAZAS. LERDO has accompanied JUAREZ. This, however, is only a rumor, and not to be entirely relied on, although letters from Durango confirm the story.

Three new Ministers have taken office, and a conservative programme of Government is expected.

Further intelligence confirms the flight of JUAREZ. PALACIOS, who is inimical to him, is the Governor of the State.

MAXIMILIAN talks of putting himself at the head of his army, but money is scarce; in Sinaloa the Commissioner is without a cent. CORONA failed in his attack on Tepic. He is said to be furious against VEGA, who is heading a party of Americans. They are ancient enemies, and CORONA will shoot him should he fall into his power.

MAXIMILIAN has granted to RICHARD MAURY & Co. the exclusive right for ninety-nine years of laying a sub-marine cable to the Island of Cuba, and to Central and South America. The maximum price between Vera Cruz and Cuba will be 50 cents per word.

In San Domingo the Triumvirate had ordered an election for President and deputies.

All claims relative to the loans raised during the revolution are to be sent in, and those which are recognized will be received in payment of Custom duties. Merchants can use these documents to pay 50 per cent. of duties.

CABRAL is acting as chief of the executive, and is busy trying to raise a loan of ten million of francs.

We have intelligence from Venezuela speaking of a fight near Par de Zarate, in which the Government troops defeated the insurgents under ARANA. The leaders agreed to surrender their arms and affairs now wear a tranquil aspect.

Commercial affairs do not appear so favorably. The late war in Europe and the crisis in England had been highly injurious to the industry of the country.

Similar complaints come from the French West Indies. Rice and Wheat are scarce and dear.

An Italian bark, the *Papa Costa*, from Genoa, was wrecked on the coast of Puerto Rico. The crew escaped in the boats to St. Thomas.

In Havana the military authorities are busy fixing some rifled cannon which have just arrived from England. Their calibre is 10 inches, and they are intended for the Morro.

Count Pozos DULCES, the editor of the *Siglo*, and one of the leaders of the Reform Party, leaves to-day per *Morro Castle*, on his way to Spain, whither he proceeds as a delegate. LARA.

THE MURDER ON THE CENTREVILLE RACE COURSE.

Funeral of Mr. Walker—Circumstances of the Murder—Who were the Perpetrators and what their Motive—Inquest on the Body—A Reward of $500 Offered.

The funeral of ROBERT T. WALKER, who was murdered on the Centreville Race Course last Monday morning, took place from his residence—the Centreville Hotel—yesterday afternoon, and was attended by a large number of people residing in the vicinity where the tragedy occurred, all of whom speak in the highest terms of the deceased as an honorable and upright citizen and neighbor. The funeral services were performed by Rev. JAMES G. MASON, of the Presbyterian Church of Woodhaven, who briefly addressed the congregation present, and dwelt impressively upon the shocking crime that had been committed among them, and the lesson of warning that it was calculated to teach. The deceased was 43 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. The remains will be removed to Newark, N. J., for interment at 8 o'clock this morning.

THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE MURDER.

The leading facts connected with this most mysterious murder were correctly reported in the TIMES of Tuesday morning. Nothing has transpired since that time tending to throw any light upon the tragedy or to give any definite clue to its perpetrators. Occurring so soon after the murder on the race-course at Chicago, there is a natural disposition among those who know little of the facts to ascribe this assassination to similar causes; but beyond the fact that both crimes were committed on a race-track, they have nothing in common either in their origin, motive, or manner of execution. The Centreville race-course, unlike that at Chicago, has not been used as a racing track for years, and neither it nor the vicinity in which it is located, has for a long time been the resort of sporting characters. It was leased by Mr. WALKER for his own use in training horses that were intrusted to his charge, and few persons ever visited the track except himself. His usual habit was to arise at daylight and take one of his horses to the track for exercise. On the morning of the murder he was somewhat later than usual—having gone to bed unwell the night before—and did not arrive on the track till 6½ o'clock, or a little later. In half an hour after he left his stables the horse and sulky that he took with him returned to the hotel without their driver, and search being at once made, Mr. WALKER was found lying dead on the track near the opposite end of the course from which he entered, and about a third of a mile from the gate. On examing the tracks made by the wheels of the sulky, it was discovered that he had driven three times round the course before he was murdered. He was found lying with his face down and his limbs stretched out, as if placed in that position by his murderers. On turning the body over a bunch of keys, a pocket-knife, and a pair of spurs, all of which he usually carried in his pantaloons pocket, were found lying on the ground under him. Some of the papers that he carried in the breast pocket of his coat were also found on the ground. The latter, it is thought, might have slipped from his pocket when he fell, but it is scarcely possible that the other articles could have escaped from the pockets without assistance. At the time of the finding of the body no one suspected that there had been foul play, but all supposed that he had been killed either by a fall from the sulky or by a kick from the horse. It was not until after the arrival of Dr. [illegible] from Jamaica, four hours after the murder, that death was found to have been produced by a pistol shot.

HOW THE DEED WAS COMMITTED.

The murder was doubtless committed by two persons acting together, as two men were seen by several persons immediately after the occurrence hurrying away from the vicinity of the track. The first person who saw them was JACOB VAN BRUNT, a colored man, who met them running toward him, but on seeing him the men slackened their pace and turned off in another direction. VAN BRUNT was near enough to them to mark their features distinctly, and as he took particular notice of them on account of their strange actions and a little personal fear he felt for himself, he is confident he could identify either or both of them if he saw them again. He describes them as genteelly dressed men, one a little taller than the other, both of them clean shaven, and wearing caps and dark sack coats buttoned up to their chins. JAMES HIGBEE also saw the same men near the same place about the same time. A son of JACOB SIMONSON likewise saw two men of like description cross the road near the race track about the time of the murder. Two pistol shots fired in rapid succession were also heard by five or six different parties about the time the murder is supposed to have been committed, and were, doubtless the shots fired at Mr. Walker. The shot that took effect must have been discharged within a few inches of the victim's head, as his hair was singed and his face blackened with the burnt powder. The ball entered the right temple, and, passing in a downward direction, lodged in the skin on the opposite side of the head near the neck. It would therefore appear that the first shot being found ineffectual, the victim was pulled from the sulky, or perhaps jumped therefrom to grapple with his assassins, when another shot was fired while the pistol was in near contact with his head, and, judging from the downward direction of the ball, while he was kneeling or lying on the ground. It is thought by those who have carefully examined the premises that the assassins lay concealed in bushes that skirt the outside of the track where the deed was committed, and as Mr. WALKER drove round to the spot one of them jumped upon the track and seized his horse by the head while the other discharged the pistol. Or it may have been that the parties were known to Mr. WALKER, and perpetrated the deed while engaging him in conversation, he being unaware of their purpose. And this leads naturally to the inquiry: "Who were the assassins and what was their motive?"

In attempting to give an answer to this question it may be stated at the outset, that most of the sensation rumors and theories that have found circulation in a certain morning journal are totally without foundation and absurd. The statement that Mr. ROBERTS had loaned a large amount of money to a certain well-known sporting character, of this City, who had given as security worthless stocks, and that a fear of exposure and prosecution had instigated the murder is totally destitute of truth; and equally unworthy of credence is the story first circulated, that the murder arose out of jealousy of a certain colt that Mr. WALKER had in training. An intimate friend and neighbor of Mr. WALKER, who was well acquainted with his business, says that he never had a large amount of money to loan; that he had very little money when he first leased the property at Centreville two years ago, and, although he has made money since, he has spent the larger portion of it in improving the place.

What, then, was the motive? It was first thought that it might have been robbery; but the fact that a valuable watch was found on the person of the deceased, and that $102 in money was found in his vest pocket, would seem to discredit this theory, especially as it is believed by his family that this is all the money Mr. WALKER had about him at the time. And yet the fact that the keys, knife, &c., were found lying on the ground, would seem to show that some of the pockets, at least, had been rifled. It, then, robbery was the motive that instigated the deed, the assassins must have been interrupted in their work before they had time to secure their plunder. It is not improbable that such was the fact, since Mr. LEONARD BROWN, who was crossing the race-course, on his way to a meadow, came upon the body before life was extinct, and, consequently, within a very few minutes after the fatal shot was fired. Mr. BROWN saw no persons near the scene, but the murderers, who were doubtless on the watch, may have seen him, and fled, before they had time to search all the pockets of their victim. The money before mentioned was in the left vest pocket, and consisted of one $100 bill and two $1 bills, folded compactly together, so that they would not be detected without careful search. Directly opposite where the murder occurred, and only a few feet from the track, there is an opening in the board fence surrounding the race-course, and it was doubtless through this opening that the assassins escaped, as it was near that end of the track that the two men were first seen.

The more probable theory of the murder, and the one generally adopted by the people living in the neighborhood, is that which ascribes it to revenge, coupled it may be with the hope of plunder.

About two weeks ago two men who were only known in the neighborhood by the names of "Alfred" and "Mickey"—the first believed to be an American, and the last an Irishman—were discharged from the employ of Mr. WALKER, and have neither of them been seen about the neighborhood since that date. "Mickey" had been in Mr. WALKER's employ about two months, and ALFRED not so long. The last named was really in the service of Mr. BOLLES, of Newark, who had a horse in training by Mr. WALKER, and was sent over there to take care of him. They were both, however, discharged on the same day, Mr. BOLLES being there at the time, and paying his man a week's wages in advance. The reason for their discharge is reported to be too scandalous familiarity with the servant girls employed at the hotel. Although "Alfred" was discharged by Mr. BOLLES, yet he doubtless believed it to have been done at the instigation of Mr. WALKER. One of the men is said to have served in the army, and is reported by the people of Centreville to be a person of repulsive appearance and bad character. The description of the two persons seen hurrying away from the track on the morning of the murder answers well to that of the men before named, with the exception of the dress, which, if they were the parties, was doubtless changed for the occasion. If it be said that the motive here ascribed is too small for the commission of such a deed, the reply is that no other can be conjectured, and these are the only persons on whom suspicion rests in the minds of those who are best cognizant of the facts. Mr. WALKER was a remarkably quiet and peaceable man for one of his calling, and it is not known that he had an enemy in the world unless they could be made such by as slight provocation as that given to his discharged men; and unless the motive were plunder solely, and the deed committed by professional highway robbers—which, for various reasons, is not probable—it is not possible, with those knowing the circumstances, to point suspicion except in the direction indicated.

INQUEST AND REWARD.

An inquest on the body of the murdered man was commenced at Jamaica on Tuesday, before Coroner BENJ. W. CURTIS and the following Jury: HOWARD PEARSALL, ALBERT VAN SICKLEN, JNO. T. SNEDIKER, WM. H. HENDRICKSON, HENRY S. LOTT, GARRETT VAN WICKLIN.

Only three witnesses were examined, who testified to no facts not already stated; and the inquest was postponed till Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

No one has yet been arrested on suspicion of being connected in any way with the murder, and no one in Queens County is able to give any clue which might lead to the arrest of the perpetrators beyond what is indicated above. The Supervisors of Queens County have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension and conviction of the parties, and it is hoped that this may serve as a stimulus to detectives to try and discover the authors of this most mysterious murder.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Church of the Messiah.

Yesterday afternoon the corner-stone of the Church of the Messiah, Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, Pastor, was laid with appropriate ceremonies on the ground chosen for the location of the church at the corner of Thirty-fourth-street and Park-avenue.

A very large number of spectators were present, and among the clergy were Drs. Osgood, Bellows, Chapin, Tyng, Lee, Demorest, E. G. Brooks, Blanchard, Putnam and Frothingham.

The programme of ceremonies was as follows: Sentences and Lord's Prayer by pastor and people with their children; Chanting of the One Hundred and Twenty-second Psalm by the choir; Prayer by Rev. Mr. PUTNAM, of Brooklyn; reading of 1 Chronicles, 29th chapter, 10-18, Matthew, 16th chapter, 13-20, by Rev. O. P. FROTHINGHAM.

Dr. OSGOOD then took his stand near the stone, and delivered an address, in which he referred to the efforts made by the former pastors of the Church, Rev. WM. P. LUNT and Rev. ORVILLE DEWEY, in building up the Church, and adding to the members of the congregation. Dr. OSGOOD then placed in the receptacle beneath the stone prepared for them, a large number of articles, among which were the Declaration of Independence, Constitution of the United States, Emancipation Proclamation, a piece of the Atlantic Cable, a large number of coins, and medals and photographs, copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and other papers, and a brass plate, on which was inscribed a brief history of the Church. The articles having been deposited, and the stone lowered to its place, Dr. OSGOOD tapped it with a mallet, and said,

"Bless, O Lord, this stone; and grant through the invocation of Thy all-holy Name, that this work begun in Thee, may be fulfilled to Thy glory; through Jesus Christ, our Lord. Let all the people say: Amen."

The hymn commencing

This stone to Thee in faith we lay,
We build the temple, Lord, to Thee:
Thine eye be open night and day,
To guard this house and sanctuary,

was then sung by the choir and people after which a description of the proposed edifice was read by Mr. JOHN BABCOCK. Short and appropriate addresses were then made by Rev. Drs. BELLOWS and CHAPIN, and the assemblage, after joining in the Doxology, were dismissed with the Benediction.

DESCRIPTION OF THE EDIFICE.

The material of which the new church is to be constructed has not yet been decided upon, but it will in all probability be from quarries in Connecticut. The building will have a frontage of 76 feet on Park-avenue, and will extend back 101 feet. In the rear will be the chapel. The main building will be ornamented by two spires, the principal one being 20 feet square at the base with a height of 180 feet, and the other 16 feet square with a height of 126 feet. The porch will consist of three arches, above which will be a rose window 14 feet in diameter. The vestibule will be 10 feet wide. The nave will be 66 feet 6 inches in breadth by 91 feet in length. In the body of the church will be seats for 938 persons, and in the galleries seats for 286—in all 1,224. The galleries will be supported entirely by [illegible]. The chancel will be at the north end of the nave. The chapel in the rear of the church will be 26 feet by 80. The architecture will be of the style known as the German Round Gothic or Rhenish, which was much in vogue during the eleventh and twelfth centuries. The English Cathedrals of Peterboro, Norwich, Chichester and Durham assimilate to this style.

The architect is Mr. CARL PFEIFFER. The total cost of the edifice will probably exceed $100,000. The following-named gentlemen have been appointed as a Building Committee: JOHN BABCOCK, RICHARD WARREN, DEXTER A. HAWKINS, ROBERT M. FIELD and WM. H. MASON.

The location chosen for the new church is one of the finest in the City, and if the plans are fully carried out the edifice will be one of the ornaments of the metropolis.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

Seventeenth Annual Convention—A Large Gathering of Delegates—Treasurer's Report and Report on the Revision of the Scriptures—Further Proceedings of the Morning, Afternoon and Evening Sessions.

The representative members of the American Bible Union met in large numbers this morning at the First Baptist Church, (Rev. Dr. ANDERSON's,) Broom-street. The church was well filled by a congregation who participated in the opening exercises of the session and gave earnest attention to the proceedings throughout. The exercises opened by the singing of the 91st Psalm by the congregation, led by the Reverend President, Mr. ARMITAGE.

Rev. Mr. JOHNSON, of New-Jersey, then read the first chapter of Genesis in the new version, translated, revised and corrected by Dr. THOMAS J. CONANT.

Prayer having been offered by Rev. Dr. AUSTIN, of Philadelphia, the following Committees were reported:

On Nominations—Rev. E. Andrews, Pennsylvania; G. H. Hansell, J. S. Nebber, A. McDonald, New-York; D. S. Pamlee, New-Jersey.

Committee of Arrangements—Messrs. S. Remington, Massachusetts; S. T. Hillam, A. T. Mason, H. Hall, A. A. Clarke, New-York.

The Treasurer's Report was next submitted, by Rev. Dr. Parmley, as follows:

Dr.—Oct. 1, 1866—To cash paid as follows:	
Balance due the Treasurer, last year	$1,064 30
Bible Union Quarterly and Tracts	593 97
Italian Scriptures	50 00
German Scripture Colportage	300 00
Home and Foreign Missions, etc.	513 23
Expenses of Revision of English Scriptures	6,828 26
Publication, Colportage and Distribution of English Scriptures among Freedmen, etc.	22,944 58
Permanent Investment Fund	30 00
Anniversary Expenses	243 49
Agents' Salaries and Expenses	5,184 41
Salaries of Officers	3,892 78
Delegates, Speakers and Officers' Expenses	424 50
Rent of Business and Managers' Rooms	377 50
Certificates for Life Members and Directors	38 80
Insurance, Fuel, Postage, Interest and General Contingencies	358 44
Total	$42,814 26
Cr.—By Cash, Receipts from all sources	40,012 72
Balance due the Treasurer	$2,831 54
Grand Total	$42,844 26

After the above reports were read and confirmed, a recess was taken till 10:30 o'clock.

On returning to session the President, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE, delivered an eloquent and learned address, forcible in argument and copiously illustrated, the leading feature of which was the showing that the ground of Baptist doctrine prescribing regeneration in baptism by immersion was well taken. The address of the President concluded the morning session.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was given to matters referred to in the report of the Treasurer, and to the reading of the Seventeenth Annual Report:

ABSTRACT OF REPORT.

The report, which is a comprehensive document, containing an hour's reading, and is mainly given to the defence of the revised version of the Scriptures before alluded to, sets forth God's care for His Word, as shown in the preservation of manuscripts of the Bible, recently brought to light, which reach back to the apostolic age, the existence of which was unknown when our common English version was made. It speaks of the works of biblical scholars for the last two hundred years, whose researches have led us now to feel an assurance that admits of no cavil, that the original text of revelation is no longer a matter of doubt.

The advantages of scholars now are shown to be greater than was ever before enjoyed. With all these providential and favorable circumstances, it was to be expected that the revision of the New Testament would show many improvements of the common version. These improvements, the report states, count by thousands, sometimes from twenty to forty on a single page.

The Greek word for "devil" is not confounded with *demons*, and the word for "hell" is distinguished from that which refers to the abode of the dead by using the term *underworld*.

The corrections in grammar and obsolete words, and the preservation of the thread of argument or history by the paragraph form—these features in the new version are commended.

The work of distribution is set forth in the report, and there is evidently a large demand for the favor of the benevolent. Numerous letters from the South are given, in which there are earnest calls for aid, especially for Sunday Schools and for the colored people now learning to read.

The amount of Scriptures already circulated by the Union foots up a total of over 500,000 copies, or 91,970,828 pages.

The increased favor of the Society is shown from the numerous resolutions passed by religious bodies, commending it to the prayers and support of the people of God, and from the number of auxiliary Bible Unions being organized to aid it in reaching the masses of men.

Following the reading of the report, the Committee on Nomination of Officers reported the following, who were elected for the ensuing year:

Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D. President.
Wm. H. Wyckoff, LL. D., Corresponding Secretary.
C. A. Buckle, Recording Secretary.
Eleazar Parmly, Treasurer.
Isaac T. Smith, Auditor.

Rev. Dr. ISAAC WESCOTT, of this City, was also added to the official force of the Union, as one of its Secretaries. He is a man of great strength, and is a good selection.

Vice-Presidents—Rev. Dr. Eaton, Rev. W. H. Pendleton, Hons. T. Margarey, R. M. Bishop, S. Morton Peto, George Fite Angas, and others.

The Board of Managers remain about the same as last year.

Committees were appointed on the following subjects:

Scripture Distribution, Pulpit Testament, Medium Testament, Sunday-school Testament, Associate Secretary and Constitution, the Old Testament, Enlargement of Operations, Legacies, Obituaries and Progress of Bible Union Principles.

The delegates arrive hourly, among those already present are the following:

Rev. G. L. Surber and T. Gore, missionaries on their way to Australia; from Pennsylvania, Rev. R. H. Austin, E. A. Francis, James Parker, J. Macdonald and E. Andrews; from New-York, A. Cleghorn, T. Fletcher, A. A. Mintonge; from Canada, Joseph King and John Dryden; from Connecticut, D. G. Porter, N. J. Clark; from New-Jersey, Rev. D. S. Parmelee and C. A. Clark.

EVENING SESSION.

The evening session opened at 7:30 o'clock with the reading of the 105th hymn by Rev. Dr. ANDERSON, which was sung by the congregation. Prayer was then said by Rev. Mr. FORDER, of Cannon-street Church, followed by addresses by Rev. Dr. DUNCAN, of Massachusetts, and Rev. O. A. BURGESS, of Indiana, concluding with prayer the first day's session.

It is understood that the subject of Christian Union will come before the Convention at to-day's session, and that its practibility will be discussed by the leading representatives of the Union.

The Case of Sharp vs. Isaacs.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your police reporter has presented an account in your journal of to-day of certain transactions between Mr. SHARP and Mr. ISAACS, in which Mr. ROBERT S. ROSS' name has been unwarrantably dragged in. The arrest before Judge CONNOLLY, we are informed and expect to prove, is a "bluff game," intended to influence a civil suit now pending between the parties. Your reporter omitted to state that this fact was made known to Judge CONNOLLY, and our request granted for a postponement till after the civil suit was decided. The whole matter is a pure business transaction between Mr. SHARP and Mr. ISAACS, no fraud being perpetrated, and Mr. ROSS being a stranger to the whole transaction. The civil suit is now on the calendar, and will be disposed of in a day or two; hence the criminal proceedings. Your insertion of this will do an act of justice to our clients, who have been injured by the malicious publication.

BLUMENSTIEL & COHEN,
Attorneys for Messrs. Ross & Isaacs.

The Alleged Counterfeiting Case.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

United States *vs.* Oscar C. QUIRK.—This case, as previously reported as having arisen out of a family difficulty, is entirely erroneous, as the family knew nothing whatever of the charge against OSCAR C. QUIRK until their attention was called to it in the TIMES, and also that the counterfeit money was passed on entire strangers to the family. By giving this publicity you will greatly oblige an injured family. BENJ. F. COOPER.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

UNDERGROUND RAILWAY—ADDRESS OF MR. WM. A. WHITBECK BEFORE THE WEST-SIDE ASSOCIATION.—A meeting of real estate owners and others was held last evening at the Everett Rooms, under the auspices of the West-Side Association. A large number of interested parties were present and participated in the proceedings. After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting and the transaction of some routine business, Mr. WHITBECK, the President of the Association, read an elaborate and exhaustive address on the "Rapid Transportation of Passengers in New-York." The speaker took strong ground in favor of an underground railroad, and adduced elaborate arguments in support of the project. The underground railways of London were spoken of, and their inception, mode of construction and great success alluded to as an argument in favor of a similar road in this City. The aerial railroad system was summarily disposed of by the speaker, as were also the various arguments that have been advanced against an underground railroad to connect the lower and upper sections of the City. The address was a concise and well-written argument; but as most of the subject matter has already appeared in the TIMES, it is unnecessary to allude to it further. Messrs. MANSON, FISHER and others followed in opposition, the former arguing in favor of surface railways, and the latter steam carriages.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gov. Sprague, Rhode Island; Hon. Peter Clogher, Utica; Hon. Robert H. Pruyn, Albany; Hon. S. B. Meigs, Philadelphia; Hon. J. B. Alley, Lynn and A. Parker, Michigan, are at the Astor House. Hon. Chauncy M. Depew, Peekskill, and Hon. O. M. Morse, Cherry Valley, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. J. J. Bartlett, Binghamton; Gen. Hardin, United States Army; H. J. King, Troy; Capt. W. Fon Sprangway, of the Royal Artillery; W. F. Burden, Troy, and Signor L. Leverin, Milan, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Gen. H. L. Robinson, Washington, and Hon. R. H. Whitney, Boston, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Commodore Inman, United States Navy, is at the Clarendon Hotel.

AQUATIC.—On Saturday, Oct. 6, an exciting six-oared boat-race will come off on the Hudson River, at Yonkers, for an elegant silk flag given by Mr. SMITH, of the Sherman House. The distance rowed will be five miles, with two turns. The contestants will consist of amateurs only, and most of our rowing clubs will contend for the honors of the occasion. The following Clubs have already entered, viz.: Atlanta, which Club won the home-and-home match some time since with the Mutual Boat Club of Albany; the Gulick, the Columbia, the Atlantic and others. The start will take place between the hours of 2 and 4 o'clock.

THE CHOLERA.—The following cases of cholera were reported on the Health Bulletin yesterday: ANN KANE, aged 20 years, Ireland, No. 663 Second-avenue. EMMA SPEYWOOD, aged 45 years, (colored,) No. 40 Baxter-street; sent to hospital; died yesterday. JOHANA FUNGER, aged 29 years, Germany, southwest corner of Twenty-first-street and Sixth-avenue. JOHANA WALKER, aged 39 years, Germany, No. 41½ Thomas-street; died Tuesday. Two patients were received in the Battery Hospital since last report; one died and eight remain.

DR. CHAPIN'S NEW CHURCH.—The church in process of erection for Dr. CHAPIN's congregation, at the corner of Fifth-avenue and Forty-fifth-street is nearly completed, and will be opened in November. The building is in the Gothic style of architecture, resembling the old church in Broadway but not so elaborately ornamented. The *façade* is of brown stone, with a spire on the north end and a tower on the south end. The building is about 90 feet wide by 100 feet deep, and will seat about the same number of persons as the old church.

SUICIDE BY A JEALOUS WOMAN.—At 6:30 o'clock yesterday evening GOTLIEB SONDERHAUSEN came home from his day's work, and on reaching his residence, No. 70 Third-street, discovered that his wife AUGUSTA had committed suicide, by hanging herself with a clothes-line to a nail driven in the wall of her bed-room. The husband cut her down, but life was extinct. Jealousy was said to be the motive. Deceased was thirty-four years of age, and a native of Germany.

GRAPES.—A package from Dr. UNDERHILL's Croton Point Vineyard, in Westchester County, gives the best possible proof that the Isabellas and Catawbas raised by this distinguished grape culturist maintain their superiority.

[Advertisement.]

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.—Every lady, before marrying, should insist upon a clause in the marriage contract that her husband will keep her constantly supplied with Sweitenia. LEVETT's Aromatic Sweitenia is the best preparation for the teeth and gums. It gives a firmness and brilliancy to the teeth and gums, and prevents them from decaying, besides imparting a sweetness and fragrance to the breath that nothing else will. No lady's or gentleman's toilet is complete without it. For sale everywhere.

[Advertisement.]

"The ladies of our household indorse it as unrivaled." BURNETT'S COCOAINE FOR THE HAIR AND FLAVORING EXTRACTS FOR COOKING PURPOSES."—*Home Journal.*

[Advertisement.]

FALL FASHIONS.—For many years past, KNOX, the Hatter, has stood, beyond rivalry, at the head of his profession. His latest style, just out, is worthy of his reputation. It is remarkably graceful in contour, and has that air of fashion about it which is the refinement of art to attain. It is for sale at the old stand, newly risen from its ashes, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

The steel engraving given in the October number of *Demorest's Monthly* is worth more than the whole cost of the magazine, and would, when framed, make a beautiful parlor ornament. The subject is touchingly pathetic and the engraving very fine and artistic.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING's Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH.—The only protection in the world that has never been broken through. Seven years' experience.

E. HOLMES, No. 254 Broadway.

Passengers Sailed.

OCT. 3—*In steamship Java for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Small, Chicago; Miss E. Stebbins, New-York; Miss H. J. Oyens, Amsterdam; J. Still, Edwin Clark, Robert L. Cummings and friend, New-York; Mrs. James S. Lloyd, Miss Rebecca Lloyd, Samuel Lloyd, Elizabeth; S. H. Kloos, Minnesota; W. F. Read, Philadelphia; Rev. William Bowron, England; L. Rosenheim, F. H. Inloes, L. A. Jacobus, D. Littlejohn, J. P. Smith, New York; J. S. Edman, H. C. Oakley, G. H. Willhaus, F. J. Holop, Miss H. Upton, Miss M. S. Seegwicks, New York; Sir H. Holland, London; William Sprague, Providence; J. A. Gardner, Rhode Island; R. A. Curd, Liverpool; George Wedeles, New York; Miss G. Seligman, New York; Col. Moffat and servant, J. W. A. Strickland, New York; Robert Cassells, Toronto; D. S. Jackson, New York; William Gladhill, England; Thomas C. Street, Niagara; Thos. Galt, Toronto; John Newall and son, E. Wedgewood, England; Geo. Whitney, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. John Cooke, 4 children, infant and servant, Paterson; Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Mathews, Cleveland; Mr. J. B. Lee, New-York; Messrs. J. Carter, T. Homer, Philadelphia; Mr. W. Wiseman, Mexico; Mr. T. Suizneimer, New-York; Mr. Jacob Conling and wife, New-York; Messrs. W. G. Hitchcock, C. G. Hayes, A. C. Stanton, J. E. Dadon, Thos. C. M. Paton, New-York; Capt. Fearon, Kingston, C. W.; Messrs. Henry Morgan, Edward Bull, I. M. Cornell, New York; Miss M. E. Cornell, Miss I. C. Cornell, New York; Miss L. G. Young, Charleston; Mr. and Mrs. C. Bolton, infant and servant, New York; Messrs. F. I. Slade, J. P. Slade, New York; Mrs. I. Slade, Miss A. N. Slade, Miss A. M. Slade, New York; Mr. and Mrs. John Tracey, Jr., Albany, N. Y.; A. Lindsay, Dundee; Miss L. Deene, New-York; C. Strangways, Thomas Smith, London; J. E. Kent, New-York; E. C. Wilkins, Philadelphia; W. O. Dacy, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. J. White and infant, Springfield, Mass.; Geo. Robbins, Glasgow; Mr. Holmes, Mr. Lyon, England.

In steamship Vera Cruz, for Vera Cruz—O. Menardus, Mrs. Menardus, Mexico; G. B. Crawley, Mrs. Crawley and servant, New-York; Manuel A de Verena, Mexico; A. Probst, New-York; Miguel Rufo, Julius Rufo, Adolph Rufo, Mexio; C. Schaiffer, New-York; Alex. Casta, New-York.

In steamship Andrew Johnson, for Charleston, S. C.—Wm. Marcher, wife and two children; G. H. Limstedt, wife and two sons; L. Buck and wife, Miss H. Loring, Miss Roes, H. Polerman, H. Buck, wife and two children; H. N. Buck, J. Trityon, A. Kilche, C. Booken, B. Himken, J. Kohlenbeck, Miss Mary Peterman, Kate Peterman, Miss Fannie Peterman and George Peterman, Thomas Nalon, F. Koldeway, George Craig, Thomas Lynch, Mrs. Elsworth, John Hudison, John White, N. C. Bellows, Dennis Hazleton, Thomas Brackton, Andrew Shields, T. Farroll, James Penderton Brown, and others in the steerage.

In Steamship North America for Havana.—R. D. Smith, Mr. Strong, H. B. Cairns, Lieut.-Col. Graham, Miss Taylor, Miss Kane, Mrs. Jennings, W. R. Fortier, Joseph Walton, N. B. Treadwell, T. Keyes, Amelio Arango, wife and servant, L. Marechal, A. Verneiro, Miss Douglass, G. W. Jones, Gustavo Eigner, Mrs. F. Schotte and infant, Mrs. J. A. Ledau, Miss Ledau, Charles Howell, D. O'Keefe, B. Latour, Jose Sanchez, W. Kimball, J. Margenedia, Mrs. Lorkings and servant, Mrs. Pomeroy, Miss Kitchaur, S. W. Roberts, Mrs. Yufante.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Morro Castle, from Havana—C. de P. Dulces, Mrs. P. G. de Ymaga, Miss C. Y. Garcia, Miss Mary McDowell, J. A. y de Garcia, F. Del Valle, L. Powell, R. C. M. Hoyt, Z. Cuellier, M. Ortega, J. R. Tellez, J. Grande, J. Amor, A. Ceratilla, A. J. Pera, J. Jones, F. Albertazzi, M. Robert, M. Hardeman, R. Marsh, L. Tessi, M. Delorme, F. Loriez, J. Pairet, E. F. Varona, A. F. Varona, J. H. Homer, T. Brooks, E. Cabada, M. Diaz, F. Campos, D. de Micheli, S. Terrera, M. Denaches, J. B. Sanderson, S. Bacigalupi.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises..... 5 59 | Sun sets..... 5 38 | Moon rises... 1 51
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.. 4 25 | Gov. Island. 5 14 | Hell Gate.... 6 38

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Tripoli, (Br.,) Harrison, Liverpool, E. Cunard; Haze, Starkey, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Missouri, Hudson, New-Orleans, E. K. Garrison; Empire, Price, Wilmington, J. Hand; North America, Gifford, Havana, Garrison & Allen; Andrew Johnson, Hinley, Charleston, C. A. Whiting; Virginia, Spencer, Galveston, Williams & Guion; Franconia, Sherwood, Portland, J. F. Ames; Albemarle, Bourne, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Livingston, Fox & Co.; Saratoga, King, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, G. Heineken & Palmore.

Steamers F. Cadwallader, McKaig, Baltimore; Salvor, Morgan, Boston, W. P. Clyde; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood.

Ship Villafranca, Urquehart, London, E. E. Morgan & Son.

Barks Annie, Chase, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Benefactress, Eldred, Hong Kong, A. A. Low & Bro.; Good Hope, (Br.,) Bartlett, Goree via Boston; Ferdinand, (Pruss.,) Brave, London, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brigs Isabella Hunter, (Br.,) Beart, Ceara, G. F. Bulley; Tancredi, (Ital.,) Caccaco, Constantinople, Slocovich & Smith.

Schooners Ann & Susan, Douglass, Mobile, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; Mary E. Mangum, Beveridge, Old Providence; J. W. Hatfield, Porter, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Jonas Smith, Nichols, St. Mark's, E. D. Hurlbut & Co.; D. Davidson, Ketchum, Washington, N. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Arctic, Ogden, Georgetown, D. C.; Sophia, (Br.,) Stirling, Montego Bay, Brett, Son & Co.; Henry Middleton, Newton, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Slaght; Lynchburgh, Van Cleaf, Norfolk, Laraway & Plymer; David Campbell, (Br.,) Godfrey, St. John, N. B.; G. Boardman; J. & C. Brooks, Boyd, Fall River, B. F. Small & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship El Cid, Hobart, Newbern, N. C., with mdse. and passengers to C. Goodspeed. Experienced strong N. E. winds. 18th inst., off Delaware Lightship, spoke schr. John, from Wilmington, N. C., for New-York, with Captain and crew (excepting the mate and one man) sick with fever; supplied her with two men, when she bore up for Delaware Breakwater.

Steamship Morro Castle, Adams, Havana Sept. 29, 1 P. M., with mdse. and passengers to Garrison & Allen. Left steamers Eagle and Stars and Stripes.

Steamship Pioneer, (Br.,) Chapman, Cow Bay 4 ds., with coal to Snow & Burgess.

Steamship Washington, Chichester, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Jas. Hand.

Steamtug America, Virden, Delaware Breakwater 26 hours, with schr. Transit in tow.

Bark Aid, (of Bristol,) Harding, Rio Janeiro 54 ds., with coffee to Dennistoun & Co. Sept. 23, lat. 34 31, lon. 70 36, spoke bark Golden Rule, of Liverpool, from Cumberland Harbor, Cuba, for Falmouth, Eng., with rudder damaged and mizzenmast disabled.

Brig T. H. A. Pitt, (Br.,) Covell, Bermuda 6 ds., with oil to Middleton & Co.

Brig Bolivar, (of Nassau, N. P.,) Christian, Rio Janeiro 53 ds., with coffee to J. S. Wright & Co. Sept 18, lat. 28 18, lon. 62 30, saw a Swedish brig stg. S., showing Maryatt's signal No. 5.

Brig Florence, (of Barbados,) Ekerman, Fajardo, P. R., 13 ds., with sugar to Jones & Lough. Left no vessels.

Brig Marquez de Santa Cruz, (Braz.,) De Couto, Para 27 ds., with rubber, nuts, &c., to C. Ludmann & Co.

Schr. Transit, Gautier, (late Godfrey,) Savannah Sept. 13, Charleston 18th, and from the Breakwater 26 hours, in tow of tug America, with naval stores and lumber to N. L. McCready & Co. Has had heavy N. E. gales the most of the passage; lost main-gaft, split mainsail, and vessel leaking badly. Sept. 18, Capt. Washington Godfrey, of Brooklyn, died, and was buried at sea.

Schr. Mary Louise, Hamilton, Portland, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. P. S. Lindsay, Emery, Saco, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. A. Heaton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Mary Langdon, Hix, Newburgh, for Providence.

Schr. A. M. Acken, Hale, Norwalk, for Albany.

Schr. J. C. Baxter, Jones, Norwalk, for Albany.

Schr. Golden City, ——, Gloucester, with fish.

BELOW—Two barks and one brig, unknown.

WIND—Sunset, N. N. E.

Sailed.

Steamships Java, North America, Andrew Johnson, Missouri, Raleigh, Saratoga, Albemarle.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Oct. 3—Arr. steamer Zodiac, from Philadelphia.

Also arr. steamer Neptune, from New-York.

Off Wood's Hole, 10 A. M., steamer Neptune, from New-York for Boston.

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 3—Arr. bark Anna Walsh, Drinkwater, from Zanzibar May 12, and St. Helena Aug. 3, all well.

WILMINGTON, Oct. 3—Arr. steamship Catherine Whiting, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

COLLISION.—As the bark Benefactress, bound to sea, was towing out of the river, and when off Bedloe's Island. She was run into by a brig, name unknown, carrying away the bark's bowsprit; damage to the brig, if any, unknown, as she kept on her course down Bay. The Benefactress returned to the City.

Schr. J. R. Nickerson, of Wood's Harbor, was boarded prior to Sept. 26, off the Nova Scotia coast by an arrival at Halifax on the 27th, and found abandoned, mainmast cut away about four feet from the deck, foremast broken off, and the lower port out of the step.

Brig Karnak, James, from Liverpool for Galveston, put into Bermuda 21st ult., making water, &c.

The whaling brig John Hathaway, of Fair Haven, put into St. Thomas 22d ult. for repairs, leaking; had been out three months.

Barkantine Judah Coppe, from Georgetown, S. C., for Martinique, put into St. Thomas 20th ult., leaking, and with the crew all sick.

Spoken, &c.

Loulan—brig, from Buenos Ayres for New-York, 12 ds. out, Aug. 13, lat. 20 36, lon. 38 20.

M. L. Reed—brig, from St. Andrew's for Havana, 9 ds. out, Sept. 25, lat. 36, lon. 72.

Onward—ship, bound S., with foretopmast gone, Aug. 23, lat. 11, lon. 23 15.

Foreign Ports.

At Rio Janeiro, Aug. 11, barks May Queen, wtg.; Flora, dischg.; Talisman, ldg. for Boston. Bark Clifton sailed one day previously for New-York.

At Sagua, Sept. 18, ship Sebastopol, Savin, for New-York, ldg.; brig Riverside, Nowell, for do. do.; Snow Bird, Bacon, for a port north of Hatteras, do.

Arr. at St. John, N. B., Oct. 2, schr. Magnolia, Clare, New-York. Cld. 2d, schr. Camilla, Philadelphia.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE

BENEFIT OF THE SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' ORPHAN HOME FUND.

AT

GROVER'S THEATRE, WASHINGTON, D. C.,

THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, 1866.

300,000 TICKETS AT $1 EACH; 75,000 PRESENTS,

VALUED AT $250,000,

consisting of fine residences, lots, pianos, diamonds, jewelry, silver-ware, &c., &c.

The Managing Directors take pleasure in announcing that the drawing will positively occur Oct. 11, 1866.

All Agents are requested to make final statements of sales, and return coupons of tickets, &c., so as to reach Washington City by the 11th of October.

All orders for tickets in New-York City and Brooklyn will be addressed to DUNCAN, NAVAN & Co., Bankers, No. 5 Bowling Green, New-York; branch offices, No. 636 Broadway, No. 63 Fulton-st., and No. 33 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or

WM. S. MORSE, Secretary,
Washington, D. C.

RUPTURE.

WHITE'S
PATENT LEVER
TRUSS
AND

SUPPORTER

These instruments are entirely new, both in principal and action from ALL OTHERS—LIGHT, CLEAN AND EASY—NO PRESSURE on the BACK—INWARD AND UPWARD MOTION—CURES the most obstinate cases of Rupture. Pamphlets free.

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ALUM AND DRY PLASTER

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HOLLAND, by case, piece, or at retail.
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LAMBREQUINS.
FRINGE AND OTHER NEW STYLES.
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CURTAINS.
ALL THE NEW STYLES.
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BROCATELLE.
NEW QUALITY, SATIN-DAMASK FINISH,
for CURTAINS and FURNITURE.
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GO TO THOMAS R. AGNEW, Greenwich and Murray sts., where you will find teas, coffees, fish, flour and everything else cheaper than any store in New-York. One-price house.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 569, Oct. 3, 1866.
54, 20, 30, 35, 38, 51, 75, 42, 74, 16, 28, 23, 5.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 570, Oct. 3, 1866.
48, 70, 54, 66, 24, 50, 18, 51, 9, 2, 63, 46, 74, 75.
SHELBY—EXTRA CLASS No. 469, Oct. 3, 1866.
30, 22, 24, 33, 10, 29, 54, 59, 47, 9, 74, 6, 5.
SHELBY—CLASS No. 470, Oct. 3, 1866.
73, 54, 44, 18, 42, 40, 28, 37, 76, 7, 55, 8, 38, 2.

JOSEPH BATES, No. 79 Broadway, New-York.

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